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COMMUNICATIONS.

ANTI-SLAVERY BUDGET.

The following preamble and resolutions were dopted at the annual meeting of the Morgan county anti-slavery society, August 1, 1839, which are requested to be inserted in the Philanthropist. GEO. MORRIS,

Secretary.

PREAMBLE. That inasmuch as slavery is the annihilation of nan's inalienable rights and the process by which human beings are converted into cattle, and, of all others, the most fruitful source of unutterable woes and wrongs, bringing in its train a direct tax upon the United States of perhaps more than half a mil-lion of dollars annually, and indirectly a burden which is incalculable-as it disgraces and degrades us as a nation-as, to avoid a perpetual strife in words with the south, the free states have ever yielded to their improper demands-and we, by our own legislative acts, in obedience to a aughty sister state, are made their slave-catchers, thus making us directly chargeable with upholding slavery .- As slavery is, of all other sins, the soul-destroying sin of the south; and on it is engrafted every other vice. By it religion is corrupted not only there, but throughout the union. In view of these results, for which the people in the free states are greatly responsible, we claim to a

right in the slave, which to him is as dear as to us. Therefore. Resolved. That American slavery is a giant sin -a high-handed outrage-a violation of every hu-man right and, of all kinds of oppression, the most oppressive, and justly obnoxious to the desolating dgments of heaven. He who affirms the contrary is unworthy the name of a christian, nor should he be entitled to church fellowship, or be esteemed a good man, for every feature of slavery is a vio-

the utter prostration of every moral and individual

end a system which can only exist by

lation of some christian precept or command. Resolved, That the bible does most emphatical ly forbid "man-stealing," and annexes to it the penalty of death. Slavery never did, nor never into perpetual slavery .- Strange consistency ! The ciples. laws of a community are supposed to portray the state of its morals. Where man stealing is by law both honest and honorable; man killing and butch-sential and hateful peculiarities of Man Stealing. ering and dirking is of course like honorable, and statutes against such savage deeds, yet offenders, by common consent, often go unpunished, and in

general are honored with posts of honor. Resolved, That he who labors to justify slavery by torturing the bible to aid him, is a dangerous man, and will, in so doing, do more to propagate infidelity than he could do by preaching those principles openly.

Resolved, That if it be possible to be a christian and a slaveholder too, a man must be grossly ignorant of the precepts, requirements and denuncia tions of the bible; and it is abundantly evident that the professing community in the south are much perplexed to invent excuses to shield them from the just censures that are daily pouring in upon strained passions brood over them in horrors and shall be onward, come what may, the gag or Lynch fears indescribable. Let conscience but be awakened and have its say, and all will be well.

Resolved, That the labored efforts that have been and are making, to load abolition with all the the las abominations of amalgamation, sre alike dishenorable to the heart and head. If, indeed, these self styled puritans are thus horrified with such scenes of debauchery, let them expose the real offenders, drag out the culprits, and show to the world that it burgh Confere with abolitionists, whom they wish and aim to disgrace, and that wilfully.

Resolved, That the corruptions of human nature have ever caused evil disposed persons to persecute, revile, slander and villify 'Reformers' in every age, and not claiming to be better than others ble, and hope ever to look upon with perfect indifference so long as they keep hands off. Thomas Morris.

Resolved, That as we read of Priests and Levites in all past ages, and the present generation being no better than their fathers, we see in the present ministry and church officers not only those who pass by suffering humanity without an effort to relieve or a word to comfort, but even turn aside to join the noisy throng in impeaching the motives of those that do feel and act for the relief of the down trodden slave, and this they do to obtain and retain a good name among those they, in their

hearts despise. Resolved. That voting for whom we please is privilege which cannot be denied us, though we believe those that would deny us the right of free discussion by usurping authority to close churches to prevent those they know to be orderly and ould dictate for whom we should vote, or prohibplease them, could they come at the power as readtill sunset.

all good citizens, but it is their duty to attend all by the Rev. Messrs. James Shaw, John B. Ma elections by the people, and bestow their suffrages upon those and those only who are known to be friendly and immovably attached to the doctrines embodied in the Declaration of independence of the U. S., especially the following, viz: "We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among thes are Life. Liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these in their broadest sense is the only

legitimate end of all governments. Resolved. That as freedom's friends we cannot and we will not vote for any officer whether high or low that we know to be opposed to extending to all men their natural and inalienable rights let their present condition be what it may, whether bond or free, black, yellow, red, or white, who have not forfeited their freedom by the commis-

Resolved. That the "Black Bill" so called, which was enacted last winter at the dictation of Kentucky, is in truth a "bill of abominations," and should seal the political doom of all those that voted for it. It forbids us to give a morsel of bread or a cup of cool water to an escaping slave. O, what love, compassion and kindness! Let the

Resolved, That as Wm. Hawkins and John E. Hanna did vote for the "Black Bill" passed last winter, we will use all honorable means to prevent either of them being elected or appointed to any office of honor, trust or profit hereafter, and all others in like manner who do, may, or shall approve the same, until they shall have repented of this their wickedness, and brought forth fruits meet for

Resolved, That the 'Black Law' was designed wholly prevent all exertions in aid of the escaing slave in pursuit of liberty; but we rejoice to ow that it is declared by many of our ablest and its effect has been to double the diligence of making the escape of the slave more certain. We

Resolved. That we will not vote for any candidate for Senator or Repsentative that will not pledge himself to vote for the repeal of what is familiarly called the "Black Law of Ohio" passed last winter. can exist, without its practice, but strange as it may | Trial by a Jury for those claimed as slaves, also seem, it is the fact, that in slave states a man is pun- to vote for the repeal of the Law that prohibits colished for robbing even a black man's hen roost, or ored persons from giving testimony in courts of pig sty; but the same individual may be robbed of justice in certain cases, and shall further state that all his children in pursuance of law, and then sold he is opposed to all enactments containing like prin-

> Resolved, That slavery never did nor never can It would be less provoking and unreasonable for a horse he had stolen before he would give him up Jolliffe was requested to act as Secretary. to his rightful owner than it would be for a slave holder to ask pay for his slave whom he had not only virtually stolen, abased, wronged and oppresonly virtually stolen, abused, wronged and oppressed for years in direct violation of his own sense of public opinion and feeling in those States in reobtain his slave by purchase he could only purchase a thief's right and what is such a right to stolen property.

Resolved, That a surrender of our rights of free discussion upon the altar of Southern slavery would be base servility, the commission of moral suicide, treachery to the laws of civil liberty and humanity and stamp us guilty before high Heaven, we hereby pledge ourselves to one another, to the oppres law, we will never cease while life lasts from a full free and undiminished exercise of the right to dislavery in all its bearings, until

broken off and the oppres

Resolved, That the Rev. G. Buckingham, late of this circuit, in refusing to submit to the tyrannical and unchristian requirements of the Pitts ce, of the Methodist Episcopa is mainly consequent upon the debasing system of slavery, which denies the least protection to the pendence, which entitles him to the respect, the confidence and gratitude of every lover of liber-

editors of the Ohio Whig Resol Journal and Philanthropist sted to publish the foregoing ions in their respective papers who have suffered for righteousness' sake, we are said that our Secretary forward a copy of them to resolved to be patient under such trials as is possi- Martin Van Buren, William Henry Harrison, Hen-

NEW PETERSBURG SOCIETY.

ti-Slavery Society was held in the Presbyterian house in New Petersburg at eleven o'clock on the 1st day of August, 1839. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Samuel Stele of

Hillsborough. An address delivered by the Rev. James Shaw of Sardinia. The subjoined report of the Executive Com

mittee of the Society was presented and read by the Secretary. Whereupon it was accepted and ordered to be published. The house then proceeded to elect the follow-

sety and trample on their neighbors' rights, D. McClure; treasurer, William Garrett, jr.

An address was then delivered by the Rev.

After prayer by the Rev. Daniel Gilmer

huge monster Slavery blush.

be uncompromisingly attached to universal freedom, regardless of caste, color or present condition, and with equal zeal to oppose all who fall short of this standard, as not truly republicans, let them call themselves what they may. This we will do in preference to our former party distinctions or predilections, believing that our safety, liberty and well being as a nation, and as individuals, require of us and every lover of Republican freedom to purge and purify the fountain from which emanates all delegated power to govern us as a people.

sed go free.

For the Philanthropist.

The annual meeting of the New Petersburg An-

ing officers for the ensuing year. President, James Young; vice-presidents, Thomas Rogers, esponsible persons from their use, and those too John Stevenson; managers, John R. Strain, James who in the main built those identical houses, and Strain, John T. Moorman, James McCoy, George in truth own more than ten dollars to their one in Adair, Wm. Wilson; corresponding secretary, m-we say those that could thus violate moral Jacob W. Eastman; Recording Secretary, Robert

John B. Mahan, after which the house adjourned

nan and Daniel Gilmer. Report of the Executive Committee of the New Petersburg Anti-Slavery Society, August the 1st. 1839. The Committee in presenting their report at our

acknowledgments to Him "in whom our breath is, and whose are all our ways," that we are again permitted to meet the Society under circumliberties, the shackles of slavery have not been fastened upon our ankles, and the threatened pad-locks of silence have not sealed our lips. Wa are permitted to assemble and consider the case of the poor and to give expression to our thoughts both by our voices and our pens. But it becomes us to feel that the perpetuity of these privileges is far from being secure. Other nations who once enjoyed them are now deprived of them, and if they are not taken from us it will be because our Clays and our Athertons, and such men as compose a large majority of the present legislature of Ohio, cannot accomplish their wishes. We say legislature of Ohio, because our faces are crimsomed with shame at the thought of that degradation to which they have reduced us; for while we have boasted that we were a free people, we have seen fifty-two of our representatives and twentysix of our senators bowing to Southern dictation and submitting to a servitude paralleled only by him who, as the pen of inspiration has informed

us, sold himself to work iniquity.

The political press too is equally unfaithful to its trust. With a few noble exceptions, its publications on the subject of Human Rights are all ex-parte. It gives us no information about the happy results of Emancipation in Antigua, Tripi-dad, &c., but blazons whatever comes from Jamaica te give an unfavorable information towards the liberated slaves, because they refused to labor lawyers to be unconstitutional, and therefore void, for their former owners at 12½ cents per day when on other plantations they can get 25. Its columns the friends of universal freedom in this State, thus are crowded with the speeches of Clay and Andrews to the utter exclusion of the replies of choose to obey God rather than man. We tender Morris and Wade. Requests to give publicity to the latter are answered with the taunt, that this Resolved, That it is a libel upon A bolitionists to will depend upon their intrinsic merits irrespective of say they have or aim to organize themselves into such request, which we regard as endorsement of separate political party disconnected with others, the slander, that Abolitionists are too contemptible discuss and expose its evil tendencies and to use all All they have done, or wish to do with politics is to be regarded. When our fathers sent petitions constitutional and moral means in our power to to throw their whole weight in favor of such can- to the mother country, they were hurled with contreatment at Washington, Columbus, and from the ditorial chair.

But Abolitionists have the remedy in their hands. They hold the balance of power. Let them use it, and with the blessing of heaven their rights will be restored. Let them use it in the Ross and Highland senatorial districts of Ohio. and four-fifths of our delegation in the state legis-lature will be "elected to stay home." Let them throughout the country use it, and gags will speedily come to an end and emancipation will speedily follow. Let them say to every editor whose columns are closed to free discussion, "Stop my paper," and it constrains them to change either heir course or occupation.

Let every friend of man do his duty; and America will soon become what it professes to be, "the land of the free and the home of the brave." For the Committee, J. W. EASTMAN. Corresponding Secretary.

For the Philanthropist ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

At an Anti-Slavery Convention held pursuant to a notice in Batavia, Ohio, on the 24th inst. of almost daily occurrence; and although they have horse theif to demand and cavil about pay for a James Dunham, was called to the chair, and John

The following resolutions were adopted. Resolved, That the oppressive laws of the free

ost powerful support of slavery.

Resolved, That it is not only the duty of every bolitionist, but of every man who votes at all, to vote in such manner as to secure the ascendency of the principles of the Declaration of Independ ence, and of the Constitution of Ohio at this time, when there is a studious and protracted effort to subvert them, and when they are in danger of them on all sides. And in their night visions, their sor and the oppressed, to our country and our God being destroyed .- And to ascertain, by suitable unrighteous gains, their cruelties and unre- that we will not be deterred by threats, our course means, the principles of all persons for whom he

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to in terrogate the candidates for the general Assembly of Ohio, at the approaching election, according to the principles of the foregoing resolution.-John Jolliffe, Joseph Chester, and James Dunham, were appointed for that purpose.

Resolved, That slavery hinders the progress of the Gospel in these United States, and almost entirely obstructs the application of its principles to the hearts of the slaves and of their masters; and, while slavery continues, the intellectual condition of the slaves is worse than that of the savages, or heathens, in our own or foreign countries.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Ministers of the Gospel in these United States, and of all the members of the different churches therein, to do all in his, or their power, to abolish as speedily as possible, the sin of slavery from our land.

Resolved, That it is the right of the people of these United States, to determine on what subject they will petition Congress, and that the rejection of their petitions (when presented in respectful terms, and upon a subject within their jurisdiction.) by that body, without reading, referring, or considering them, is an exercise of authority that has never been conferred upon Congress, violates the Constitution of the United States-the natural rights of man, and the principles of Republican

Resolved, That the recent emancipation of about eight hundred thousand slaves in the British West lias, and the happy results that have followed prove beyond doubt, that immediate emancipation is not only practicable, but safe; not only safe, but the production of great advantages to the civil and religious interests of both masters and slaves.

The Convention requested that the proceeding be published in the newspapers in this county. and in the Philanthropist, and adjourned to mee in Felicity on the third Wednesday of September

JOHN JOLLIFFE, Sec.

For the Philanthropist PUTNAM ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. DR. BAILEY,-I send for publication a copy of first of Aigust, 1839; some of which were ably testant church is expected to take the field shortly py-but by the expressed will of Him who has apported and all unanimously adopted. 1. Resilved, That the continued prosperity of the Britis West Indies, calls for gratitude to God,

of his approbation of the doctrines of immediate third Anniversary, would express our grateful emancipation, and shows most clearly the superiority of that over all other remedies for slavery. 2. Resolved, That the present political aspect of funds, contribute, O contribute freely. The of our country calls loudly on all the friends of Lord loves a cheerful giver—ours is not a cause to stances of so much mercy. Notwithstanding the fearful inroads which have been making upon our gies to sustain those principles set forth by our and in truth—fervently.

gies to sustain those principles set forth by our revolutionary patriots, as the foundation of right-ful governments viz. That all men are endowed by their Creator with the inalienable right to life, evidence that the Abolition is no sectarian or party liberty and the pursuit of happiness"-and that all the just powers of government are derived from

the consent of the governed.

3. Resolved, That the benevolence which excuses itself from active exertions for the enslaved, because of color or degradation of condition, is not that benevolence inculcated by God in his holy Scriptures or taught by his works of Creation and Providence; but is opposed to both, and is supremely selfish. 4. Resolved, That the developments of the

past year are calculated to strengthen the conviction that no compromise should or can exist with safety, between liberty and slavery; and that soon this nation must of necessity give up one or the

5. Resolved, 'That we will offer to every min ister of the gospel in this county a copy of "Sla-

6. Resolved, That those citizens of Putnam who differ from us in opinion with regard to the remedy for slavery, have manifested a correct estimate of order and law, in promptly lending their aid in suppressing the mobs which recently visited our peaceful village.
7. Resolved, That those who deny our right to

meet and discuss the subject of slavery, or any other moral question, are fit subjects for our prayers, as those who "know not what they do or whereof they affirm. 8. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions

be sent to the editor of the Philanthropist for pub-J. METCALF, Secretary.

Putnam, August 7, 1839.

For the Philanthropist.

INDIANA. Indiana State Anti-Slavery Society held at the new stone chapel on Tanners Creek, Dearborn co., July 4th, 1839, the following proceedings

were had. Whereas, the State Society, at its last meeting ecommended to the Executive Committee to employ a Goneral Again whose husiness it should be to superintend the Anti-Slavery cause throughout the State, and attend specially to its financial

nterests. Therefore, Resolved, That Rev. Jno. Clarke, Cor. Sec. of ne said Society be employed in said Agency. Resolved, That the General Agent be instruc

to appoint local agents in each county in the state as far as practicable, whose business it chiefly shall be to organize societies, and collect funds in aid of the cause and to transmit to the General Agent.

Resolved. That the Corresponding Secretary be instructed to negociate some terms of alliance with the Executive Committee of the Ohio State Society in the Depository and publication of the Phianthropist.

Resolved, That this Committee concur with the Executive Committee of the O. A. S. S. in the employment of Rev. T. Goodwin agent for the Philanthropist in this state.

Resolued, That all agents be requested to make efforts to obtain by special contribution the funds ecessary to procure a sufficient supply of "Weld's Slavery as it is," to enable the Committee to put a copy into the hands of each minister in the state having a pastoral charge. And also a supply of "Wesley's Thoughts," for distribution throughout the state.

Resolved, 'That the Corresponding Secretary be structed to order from time to time, as many of he above works as may be required, giving an order on the Treasury for the amount ordered. Resolved. That this Committee will meet statedly once every three months, and as much oftener | nell.

as it may be called on business by the General Agent. Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary be instructed to open a correspondence with the American and Ohio A. S. S., and urge the propriey of holding an Anti-Slavery convention for the West and South-west, in the city of Cincinnati

the ensuing autumn. JNO. CLARKE, Cor. Sec.

Having consented to give as much of my time as can be spared from previous engagements, to the duties of the Agency referred to in the first of the foregoing resolutions, and as it yet remains doubtful whether I can obtain any considerable portion of time to travel from home in attention to hem, the objects of the appointment will be greatly facilitated, if the Cor. Secretaries of auxiliary societies, or, any others of the friends of the cause in the state, will furnish information on the following points, so soon as practicable. 1. Whether there are any societies organized

in the county, and if any how many,-the number of members in each, the time when organized. and the names of the officers, with the address of the corresponding secretary. 2. The probabilities of success in organizing

societies and promoting the cause by traveling lecturing agents, the places where their labora commenced and persons on whom they may call. 3. The names of suitable persons who will ac

efficiently as volunteer agents in the county. 4. Whether the quarterly subscription plan raising funds has been adopted, if so the pledged on that, or any other plan.

The essential importance of systematic tion in our enterprise in behalf of suffering and crushed humanity, and against oppression and prejudice, and inhumanity and outrage in nearly every form, must be apparent to every friend of the cause, and no doubt will excite to a prompt effort to get its ranks speedily and well organized ln

- Hall of the Genesee Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Rev. A. T. Rankin of the Presbyterian church, are commissioned by the Parent Society for this state. The former is now actively and successfully

as a state agent, and we are now negociating an agency with an effective brother who is a minister in the regular Baptist church, as a state agent. as the surreme disposer of events; furnishes proof These brethren will travel throughout the state, deliver lectures, form societies, collect funds for the treasury, and circulate anti-slavery publications. Brethren,-Abolitionists, you see the need

> enterprize, but that its happy tendencies are to re-move the jealousies and prejudices that exist in move the jealousies and prejudices that exist in rent and inalienable rights among which are the society; to restore confidence and fellowship, and enjoying and defending of Life, Liberty and the romote charity among christians, and by these results does it give constant proof that its origin is Divine-that it is approved of God and that it certainly will triumph against every opposition.

Very sincerely, P. S. The delay in the publication of the pro eedings of the Anniversary at Sand Creek, is oc casioned by the loss of a sheet, in some unaccount able way-should we not be successful in racovering soon, the remaining part, with the best report of the lost portion we can make out will be J. C. forthcoming soon.

From the New Lisbon Aurora.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING. At a meeting of the Salem Anti-slavery society held July 4th, 1839, after some very animated discussion, and a few amendments, the following res-

olutions were adopted: Resolved, That we cannot join in the unmeaning, unthinking celebration of this day, either by bonfires, festivals, or martial display so long as the blood-bought rights of the revolution are not secured to al! men in this nation, but we will send forth our annual response to the principles contained in the Declaration of American independence until they shall be instilled into the mind of every man. woman, and child, till mountain and valley with their million of voices shall echo back the everlastng truth. ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL.

Resolved, That universal liberty, universal education, equal taxation, and equal political privileges is the only government worthy the name of a re-

Resolved, That no statute law shall deter us At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the cessities of the needy, nor our lips from giving directions as to the right road to liberty.

> gements of government conflict with the laws and arrangements of Nature's God, we ought to never hesitate to obey the latter. Resolved, 'That J. Q. Adams' reasons for oppo sing the immediate abolition of slavery in the Dis-trict of Columbia, place the political paramount to

> the moral obligations of man, are not sufficient to harmonize with his expressed hatred of slavery, and are insufficient to justify his conclusions. Rescived, That the tranquility of the liberated dayes in the West India islands, and more recentv in the South Africa, verify the truth that justice politically safe—that there is no danger in doing

Resolved. That the ministers who admit that slavery is a sin against God, and yet neglect to expose its abominations, for fear of producing divison in the churches, are recreant to the duties of their station.

ISAAC TRESCOTT.

J. HEATON, Sec. pro tem. ASHTABULA COUNTY SOCIETY. Fifth Annual Meeting.

ASHTABULA, July 4, 1839. Agreeably to previous notice the Society met and organized, O. K. Hawley President, in the Chair. The Throne of Grace was addressed by Rev. Mr. Butts, Agent of the State Society.

The principles of the Declaration of Independence were read by P. R. Spencer, and the proceedings of the last Quarterly Meeting, by E. G. Luce, Recording Secretary.

On motion of Rev. I. Smith, the Chair announce.

ced the following committee, on Resolutions and business for the day: - B. Owen, R. H. Conklin, B. F. Wade, P. R. Spencer and S. S. Bush-An Address was then delivered by Eld. J. S.

Barris. On motion, the committee on Business and Resolutions were also appointed a committee on Nominations, and B. F. Wade being absent, O. H. Fitch was added thereunto; after which the meeting ad-

AFTERNOON SESSION.

iourned for one hour.

Prayer by Eld. J. S. Barris. The Treasure nade his Annual Report which was accepted .-The Constitution of the Society was read, and one hundred and twenty-seven signatures added there-

The Committee on resolutions reported the fol-

lowing, which on being read were accepted, and, severally, were adopted. Resolved. That we are opposed to slavery because it is a Sin against God; an evil that has intertwined itself with our social, ecclesiastical and political relations; which, while it inflicts incalcula-ble wrong upon nearly three millions of our fellow-

PREAMBLE. As it is the deliberate opinion of this Society that American Slavery endangers the liberty of the free people of these United States, and that it is rooting out the very existence of the Nation, as a Free Republic-and believing that the continuance of our free institutions, depends upon its Abolition

within our jurisdiction-therefore Resolved, That, as lovers of Liberty, and the friends of the oppressor and the oppressed,-like the Fathers of our country, we pledge our fortunes for the purpose of carrying out the sacred princi-ples of the Declaration of Independence—that life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, are the inalien-

able rights of man. Resolved, That any man travelling through ou State without a chain about his neck, and a man hold of the end of it, is prima facia, free, and as such is entitled to our respect, confidence and benevo-

Resolved, That those who maintain the rights of the colored man in this country, to choose the Resolved, That it is not only the privilege of Greenland, appropriate addresses were delivered sary of the Putnam Anti-Slavery Society on the to hear. Rev. L. Hicklin of the Methodist Pro-

nade of one blood all the nations of men to dwell on all the face of the earth." - which will is expres sed in Deut. 23, 15, 16.

Resolved, That in the exercise of our privileges as Electors we should be governed by the whole moral principles of candidates, as constituting fitness for office; and that the selection of any one principle as a test, regardless of other qualities, would be unjust to ourselves and the public.

That among the most important qualifications Ty free and Independent, and have certainly inhe-

pursuit of Happiness." That, in our opinion, no man is qualified for office in our National or State Governments, who is indifferent to, or disregards, those great and impor-tant principles of Liberty, or who has not the moral courage to avow or sustain them so far as he is able, or who would not extend the blessings of Freedom to all men so far as we have the Constitutional right, or who would not use and exert his influence to redeem our nation from the disgrace of

the internal slave trade. A collection was taken up during the afternoon, and \$54, contributed to aid the operations of the ociety.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due to Eld. J. S. Barris and to Mr. F. Brooks and the Choir under his direction, for the very able and highly Satisfactory manner in which they have severally and unitedly discharged the duties assigned them, so happily adding to the devotion and enjoyment of the day-also to the Presbyterian Society for the use of their church and to the citizens of Ashtabula generally, for their kind and christian reception.

Resolved, That this meeting do now adjourn to seemble at such time and place as the secretary shall be instructed to notify, and that a copy of its doings be forwarded to the several Editors of our county, with the request of the Society that they be

published. O. K. HAWLEY, Pres't. Attest, E. G. LUCE, Rec. Sec'ry.

On Wednesday evening the Rev. John Scoble, of London, who has recently returned from a se-Resolved, Whenever human laws and the arrancond visit to the British West Indies, and who expects to leave for England this day, communicated to a very large audience in Catham street Chanel. much interesting information respecting the effects of emancipation in the West Indies. During his brief visit to this country, Mr. S. has uddressed Haven, Providence, Boston, Salem, and Andover, and resolutions of thanks have been unanimously passed at those places, on motions made or secon led by Dr. Parrish, Prof. Silliman, Judge Daggit Rev. Dr. Woods, Prof. Emerson, Rev. A. A. Phelps, Rev. John Pierpont, Rev. Dr. Anderson, &c. The following report of the meeting in the chapel is from the pen of a gentleman who atten-

After prayer by the Rev. S. S. Joeelyn, Arthur Tappan, Esq., Chairman of the meeting, introdued the Rev. Mr. Scoble, who stated that instead of making an address he should prefer to answer such questions as would elicit any information which might be desired. A gentleman present, connected with the Custom House at this port, then enquired respecting the cultivation of the estates in Jamaica, under the present system, and asked if the statements published from time to time about the difficulties in procuring laborers at reasonable prices were true. Mr. Scoble, in reply, stated facts respecting several colonies. In British Guiana the average of the crops of the year 1832 and 1833. prior to the period of apprenticeship, was 52,089 hhds of sugar. During the year 1838, it was 46,-968 hhds., being 6,121 hhds. less than during the period of slavery. The year 1838 was the year of transition; and besides, many of the laborers who ad, contrary to their will, been trasferred from the raising of coffee to the cultivation of sugar, would no longer remain sugar cultivators, but had returned to the old estates where coffee was grown. Between the years 1833 and 1838 there was also a diminution of several thousands in the population, by a dreadful morality among the negroes. In Trinidad, in 1833, the amount of sugar made was 22,761 hlids., while in 1838 it was 20,721 hlids. being a dimunation of 2,040. The same causes operated in .his colony as in Guians, with this exeption, that coffee is not cultivated, but in its place cocoa is raised, and many negroes, when left to their own choice, passed from the culture of sugar to that of cocoa. In Barbadoes, where there has been a slight increase of population, in 1833, the sugar erop was 27,015 hhds., while in 1838 it was 33,058, being an increase of 6,043. In Jamaies, up to Sept. 1, 1838, there had been sent to Great Britain 150,000 cwt. of sugar more than during the year before, and in regard to the whole West Indies there had been but a slight diminution in the sum total of produce. Mr. Scoble then read from Blackwood's magazine an article which had been copied into some of the daily papers of this city, predicting the ruin of Jamaica, and showed fro parliamentary documents how different had been men, whom we are religiously bound to love as the result of emancipation. He also quoted simi-ourselves—acts as a principle of corruption in Church and State throughout our country.

The result of emancipation. He also quoted simi-lar predictions made in the House of Commons by Mr. Baring, now Lord Ashburton, and exhibited in contrast the official returns made to the govern-

ment of the produce of the island. The question was then put to Mr. Scoble, What is the state of the crop of sugar in Jamaica the present year? He replied that it was impossible to say as returns had not been received. A gentleman here rose, who afterwards avowed that he had been a planter at Jamaica, and said "It will not be one-fifth of a crop." Mr. Scoble quickly replied, "another crop is to be taken off the present year." Another planter from the West In-dies then rose and denied what Mr. Scoole had said about coffee. Mr. Scoble invited the gentleman to come forward and examine the official decuments before him, but he declined, and Mr. Scoble then explained the origin of the dispute in Jamuica. The planters, previous to emaneipa-tion, had sworn that the labor of the slaves was worth 3s. 6d. currency a day, and after emancipa-tion had declared they could not afford to give them over 15d, and 10d, a day. The missionaries have persuaded the laborers to work for Is. 8d. place of his location, and to use his powers of lo- per day. Mr. Scoble adduced facts to show that

passages from the Jamaica historian, Long, giving ocuments furnished by the House of Assembly at Jamaica, views of the melancholy state of island before emancipation, and contrasting them with its appearance at the present time. One of the gentlemen from Jamaica then admitted that excellent crops of sugar and coffee had been

Some one then asked about the comparative value of estates before and since emancipation. Mr. Scoble replied that the value had increased from ten to fifty per cent. in different colonies. He stated that a Mr. Allen, of Barbadoes, became alarmed and sold his estate for £27,000 sterling, and soon afterwards repurchased it for £30,000 sterling. Indeed, said Mr. Scoble, the lands now will sell for as much as both lands and slaves would bring under the system of slavery.

A question was then put relative to the moral character of the negroes since emancipation. Mr. Scoble stated that the number of prisoners in the jails had greatly decreased between 1836 and 1839; that almost all those confined for capital offences were white men; and that the offences committed by the negroes were generally petty assaults on each other. There had not been one conviction for any assault by a negro on a white man since emancipation! Mr. S. proceeded to remark that now marriage was sanctioned by law, and was all." A great improvement had taken place, in this respect, among the whites as

Mr. Scoble spoke of the degradation and ignorance of the slaves during slavery, and the delightful state of things now with regard to their desire and efforts for the education of their children, and also their attention to religion, and the support of public worship.

A gentleman inquired into the reasons for the great advance on small stock in the islands. Mr. Scoble replied that under the apprentice system, the overseers. &c. had committed the most wanton destruction on such property belonging to the apprentices, and had thus created a great scarcity.

Inquiry was then made respecting the present views of the planters themselves. Mr. Scoble stated that during his whole tour through the British West Indies, he had not met with a single planter who said he was willing to return to the old system. He said that on this point he would appeal to the gentlemen from Jamaica now present; and would ask if they thought that the restoration of the old system would be an improvement. They both exclaimed, "Certainly not." (Great applause.) One of these gentlemen then rose and said: "What Mr. Scoble has said of the other colonies is correct; and I can state a reason for the difficulties in procuring laborers in Jamaica. Only about one-third of the land there, is under cultivation. The negroes have left the old estates to cultivate new lands for themselves; and who is there here who would not do the same?" plause.) This gentleman proceeded to say that on some estates in Jamaica, this year, they will make one-fifth of the usual crop. And yet, exclaimed Mr. Scoole, they declare that they would not return to the old system of slavery. (Applause,) A planter of great respectability in Bar-Mr. Scoble that he remembered the service, if he had put a pistol ball through the could go on his knees and clasp theirs, and bless them for the abolition of slavery. The meeting having continued to a late hour, with unabated interest, Mr. Scoble was invited to continue his statements on another evening, and after a unanimous vote of thanks to Mr. Scoble, the meeting was accordingly adjourned with his consent, to meet at the Chanel on Friday evening, the 3d

inst. at 8 o'clock. The questions put by the two gendemen from Jamaica, (though occasionally made under some excitement,) the remarks made by them, and the prompt, satisfactory and conciliatory replies of Mr. Scoble, contributed much to heighten the gratification of the persons present, and elicited frequent applause from the audience. These genmen corroborated the general accuracy of Mr. Scoble's statements, and whenever they differed from him, it was apparent to the audience that their statements were, in most cases, at variance

with documentary evidence. New York Observer.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Philanthropist. LEGALIZED VICE.

Sanctioned and sanctified by 200 years legis

lation." It is a maxim with politicians, that you must take things as they are. Any attempt to mend them, unless for the express purpose of benefiting the politician's party, is viewed as a mischievous innovation. No matter how much the great public might be benefited by the change—the politician is ever prone to ask-how shall I be affected ?will it hurt my party? Eighteen hundred years ago, a most tremendous innovation was begunin the gentlest manner possible, No force was to be used. It appealed to the "moral sense" of men and to that only. It taught obedience to rules. It required that men should live quiet and peaceable lives in all Godliness and honesty .- But nothing could save it from the vengeance of politicians. and of all manner of crimes. They were subjected to every kind of abuse, every sort of punishment, every kind of torture, which hellish ingenuity could devise. In the words of one of these innovators, they "had trials of cruel mockings and scourgings"-"of bonds and imprisonment; they were stoned, they were torn asunder, were tempted, were slain with the sword: they wandered about in sheep skins and goat skins"-"in deserts and in mountains and in dens and caves of the earth being destitute, rillieted, tormented,"-So it ever is, whenever the politician or the craftsman who make shrines for any idol, sees danger to their craft, the Ephesian cry is instantly raised; "GREAT IS DIANA OF THE EPHESIANS !!"-Down with the fanatics and incendiaries-and instantly the whole posse of mobocracy is at the alarm post-"some arguing one thing and some another-the greater part not knowing wherefore they are come -but all shouting in chorus "Great is Diana of the Ephesians!! And so, saith the politician as well as the crafts

man to idolatry-"my sentence is that no one b allowed to extirpate vice from the body politic; it is rooted so deep that its extraction would leave an intolerable hole—and begides it would cause such a slashing that the body would bleed to death."

But then it is lawful they say, to make every

thing bend to great political interest, and make every thing possible contribute to the PURSE of State So, and wherefore vice, being a thing tolerated and in some nort protected, by political interests, may so far be regulated, as to be tapped and taxed for public good!—Regulated, did I say?—nay, sir, they are licensed!!—yes, sir, licensed by public

When the time shall come-predicted by J. Q. Adams—when "war and slvery" [let me add, despotism] shall cease to exist upon earth"—and I expect that period some hundreds perhaps thousands bondage of the Turk. But I wished to calm and of years some than Mr. Adams—the records of not irritate the slave. I therefore said, but they these our sulightened and highly civilized times will show out in strange colors. Only think that Gaming houses, Cheating houses, Drunkeries, Doggeries, —e houses, are all licensed and thus a husband and a family which she was never antetioned and sanctified" by legislation in na
dams—the records of not irritate the slave. I therefore said, and not irritate the slave. In the legislate of the recountenance chance chance will suppose a case, that might hap connected with the cause of human rights, conmented with the cause of human rights, conment, in which, if adhered to, it places the convented with the cause of human rights, conmented with the cause

The practice of licensing Drnnkeries is very old indeed. It has been sanctioned and sanctified by more than 200 years legislation .- And it is among the wonders of the age that a set of fanatic re-formers have made vast headway against it. 'The mobbers writhed and scolded not a little; but all in rain. The temperance reform has progressed till it has made a heavy breach, an irreparable one we trust, in the ramparts of intemperance. Some States go the whole against this vice; others regulate it and make it a fine milch cow for the sustenance of the public treasury."

I have now before me a St. Louis daily paper May 28, in which about half the "reading mater"-to wit, two mammoth like colums, closely packed, are filled within a line or two, with an Ac of the State of Missouri to regulate and license groceries, dram shors, and for other purposes. And the word dram shop dances through this ponderous ordinance almost as merrily as "your Majesty" through a late celebrated letter of Sir Robert Peel to Queen Victoria.

VINDEX.

For the Philanthropist. EFFECTS.

DR. BAILEY:-

I have recently had an interesting interview with the Rev. Mr. B. a Baptist clergyman eminent alike for his piety and his eloquent advocacy of Christian dectrines and practices, who had just returned from a visit to Kentucky. He represents him-self exceedingly gratified by the favorable change in the situation of the slaves in that state visibl even to superficial observers and attributed by Kentuckians themselves to the agitation of the antislavery question in the (nominally) free states. This gentleman, though not throwing, as I believe, the powerful influence of his personal character and talents into our holy enterprise by associated action with us, is evidently an enemy to slavery at heart, as every truly pious mind must necessarily be, and it appeared to me that this result of abolition effort in favor of the actual condition of the slaves at present was somewhat unexpected to him. Some heart rending instances of cruelty resulting in the death of the victims were related to him by redible witnesses as a proof that even in its ameliorated condition slavery possesses all those horrid characteristics imputed to it, of embruting the tyrant as well as the oppressed; which I will not here repeat. But one fact which came to his knowledge and which he confessed made an impression on his mind anolagous to a history of the horrors of the inquisition it may not be amiss to record. A friend of his had just returned from inspecting the premises of a small farm he was about to purchase ear Lexington. In a house which had been used for packing hemp he happened to discover there was a cellar under the whole divided off into cells to which there was no access save by trap doors through the floor! These he was told were used solely for a place of confinement and punishment of the slaves. If the wards of that dungeon could speak, what tales of horror might they not unfold of cruelties enacted and suffered within their compass. Enough, we would think to associate the Christian and philanthropist of every clime and time when he thought he should be doing God tongue in the overthrow of a system which not only tolerates but demands such aid for its perpetraexton; but that now he tion, and yet this is but an isolated instance of its if the history of slave could be truly written. At Lexington he found a flourishing church under the charge of the Rev. M. F. a colored man, and said be one of the most efficient ministers for talents and piety in that city, confessedly so by the testi-

mony of his white fellow citizens. Many of his members are free colored families, orderly, intelligent and accumulating property. Mr. B. thinks that opposers to emancipation there would not dare say "the blacks could not take care of themselves if free." Sore excitement prevails against abolitionists, and he heard of one in Cincin nati threatened with hanging up to the first tree, found on the Kentucky side of the river. So much for the freedom and security of persons conferred

by our "glorious Union." Oakland Aug. 12, 1839.

A. B.

For the Philanthropist Dr. BAILEY.—The following two articles were mmunicated in reply to enquiries of mine, by an intelligent traveller in the slave states.

HOW IS MAJOR! OR HOW SLAVES ARE CHRISTIANIZED.

Happening in company one day with strangers in the State of One enquired of another, with great earnestness, how does Major do to Ans. He is no better.

Ques. You dont think he can live then. I sun-

Ans. No, I reckon not, he lies in fits all I passed along and soon after heard further enquiries about Major, in a dialogue similar to the

ormer. My curiosity was excited by the repetition and earnestness of the enquiry, yet it was not easy for a stranger to get at all the facts in the case. But a gentleman of intelligence who had resided for sometime in that neighborhood, and was formerly from the same part of the country that I do just the business required; and withholds emcame from, gave me the following account. Major's master who was professedly a christian.

Its votaries, though utterly harmtess and inoffen-sive, were accused of the worst possible designs a fire for his master and the master asked Major, came into the room where Major was making why he had not made the fire sooner,-Major .replied, because I was not a mind to. On hearing this, the pious master took up, a stick of the fire wood, and knocked Major on the head, so hard that Major went immediately into fits, and his life had been despaired of ever since.

The above is a plain, practical comment, on the assertion, that it is a great blessing to the negroes. to be slaves in this land of Christianity and reli- What my agent does, I do. If he pass oppres-

Klud Treatment-Effects of.

We frequently hear it asserted that the slaves canot take care of themselves. And frequently hear the enquiry, what can they do, if liberated? aged, yellow female alone, was employed in a house dialogue occurred:

Q. Are you a professor of religion? Ans. No, there are hypocrites enough who pro ess religion, withour me

Q. Was you born in this city? Ans. No, I was born in Virginia and married and had a family of children there, then they sold me away from my husband and my family and

brought me to L Q. How long did you live in I .--Ans. I lived in L ___ a number of years a parried again there, and had another family of hildren there-then they sold me again to this place. I dont think it's right to separate parents and children, and husbands and wives, but the white folks

will do it!!! The white folks will do it, thought I, and was any body but ourselves, that was obnoxious to this what horrible wretches should we call them !!! And I thought at once of the enthusiam

have paid off their mortgages, and made improve- tions called Christian!! !—nations said to be at the you enough to eat, don't they? Yes, she replied,

And what could you do ? or how could you along, if you had nobody to take care of you! nobody to provide for you, how could you

ld work for it, don't I work now ? With this answer I was so much pleased that I would willingly have dismissed the slave from her

ondage if it had been in my power. And is this, thought I, the right way to chrisianize, civilize and humanize the negroes-tear usbands from wives, and wives from husbands, children from parents and parents from children, till they look upon all of us who possess christian ity as hypocries, too vile for them to imfate. And then pretend that we must keep themin slavery "because they cannot get a living" while they can work for it?

Who, by his working for it, can male the corn or the grass grow, without the aid of heaven, and will not God aid any but the wealthy? Will he not regard the sighing of the needy, and the crying of the poor, and will he refuse to bless the labors of the slave?

COSMOPOLITE.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI: Tuesday Morning, September 3, 1839.

POLITICAL ABOLITONISM-THE ALBANY The Emancipator suggests, that abolition socities in the several states take up the resolutions

passed by the Convention at Albany, and, after a full discussion of their merits, express their opinions respecting them. We hope this will be done. One of the resolutions, we apprehend, will not find general favor in Ohio. It is as follows. "Resolved, That we will neither vote for nor support the election of any man for President or Vice President of the United States, or for Govern-

tion of slavery." The convention numbered about 500 delegates. The vote on the resolution stood-Yeas, 238; Nays, 10. So that only one half of the members voted upon it. We note among the year the names of all the leading abolitionists present.

or or Lieutenant-Governor, or for any legislative

office, who is not in favor of the immediate aboli-

The resolution takes higher ground than has hitherto been occupied by abolitionists in this state,-whether wisely or not, remains to be determined. The convention thereby stand pledged to vote for no candidate for any of the offices

For one, we deem the resolution wrong in prinquirements of abolitionists have always had exclusive regard to the subjects on which candidates, if elected, might properly be called upon to take some action. Were it a congressional election, they required that the office seeker should hold correct opinions respecting the right of petition, slavery in the District of Columbia, the domes slave-trade, Texas, and the admission of new slave states: because concerning these, legislative action might justly be demanded, and, as the constituent is responsible for the acts of his representative and bound by them, it is his solemn duty to send one to Congress, whose action shall be such as he can approve. Were it an election for the statelegislature, candidates were expected to entertain inst sentiments with regard to the Black Laws, and the right of trial by jury. On these subjects. they would be required to act, and it was the business of abolitionists to elect men who would act

Such conduct was reasonable and consistent.-An abolitionist if called on to justify it, was at no loss for reasons. "Why do you thus interfere with the course of politics, and perplex a candidate with questions?" Because, oppression and injustice are upheld by laws, for which I, as one of the sources of the law-making power, am responsible. I cannot consent any longer to be a partner in such iniquity, and must therefore withhold my votes from the man, who will by his acts confirm and perpetuate it. "But is there not proscription in this?" Not at all. Shall a merchant be accused of proscription, because he chooses to employ an agent, able and willing to ployment from one, who avows his unwillingness to do it? Will you charge a christian shurch with a proscriptive spirit, because it will not elect for its pastor, a man of unchristian character? "Well, if it be not proscriptive, are you not making a wrong use of the ballot-box, seeking to convert it into an instrumentality for disseminating your peculiar sentiments?" By no means. An evil exists by legislation for which I am responsible, and by legislation it must be abolished. sive faws against any portion of the human family, I am a tyrant so long as I consent that he shall hold his office; and the guilt of those laws is mine, until I do all I can to supersede him by one. pledged to their repeal. "But, by such a course, where I once boarded and one day the following do you not compel office-seekers to become hypocrites?" The answer is ready. If the performance of a duty on my part give occasion to another to do wrong, the guilt rests on his own head. The truth is, ih a majority of cases, perhaps, the mere office-seeker is no hypocrite. He has no principles to conceal. His only principle is, to think with the majority; and as he always does this on principle, he never can be hypocritical.

Such would be the defence of the abolitionist In this case it is manifest, that political action is the result, the necessary result, of common sense principles of morality, in the mind of the aboliionist,-the primary object of it being, to remedy evils, for which he, as a law-maker, is accountable, but not by any species of coercion to change Such requirements can have no end, if it be not to accosted him,men's sentiments or principles.

The great principle then which should regulate the friends of human rights every where, is,-that the sole condition to office (so far as abolition is concerned) be right sentiments on those subjects ple of the United States. Look at the prediction

ple in just legislation under the constitution.

terms of the resolution, the members of the convention cannot give their suffrages to any person, for President, unless he avow himself in favor of an act, which, in the states, is entirely beyond his control, with which he can have and ought to relating to colored people on their own statutebooks, onless they can coerce them into an expression of views with regard to the duty of legistures in other states! Can the President of the United States, under the present Constitution ever be called upon to veto or sanction a bill for the abolition of slavery in S. Carolina or the other slave states? Why then require him to be in favor of immediate abolition, as a universal princiole? Can a representative in the General Assembly of Ohio ever be called upon to vote on a bill for the abolition of slavery in Kentucky? Why then require him to be in favor of immediate aboition, as a universal principle? The members of the convention, it is evident, cannot justify this course, on the ground of their personal, legal responsibility, the ground occupied by those aboitionists who believe that requirements from candidates should be limited by the constitutional esponsibilities of the offices they seek.

In search of an agent to transact certain business, were I to find one, who had both the will and ability to execute the task well, and whose moral character was such as to entitle him to confidence, what would be thought of my liberality or sommon sense, if I should exact as a condition to his employment, that he should concur with me in my views of doctrinal religion? Such conof that same spirit which, in other days, interdicted bread and water to the heretic. Honesty, ability, and a good will, I have a right to demand, to do all, I think ought to be done, I have a right out of reach of their hunters. The warrant of at etification of practical evils, is converted into an engine for punishing speculative errors.

In the Albany Convention, strange views were and coercive agencies as men may devise.action at the ballot-box, is but an effect, the effect of s, not to drive men to reform their habits or change elect to office men already qualified by good morals and sound principles to avert from the community the curse of corrupt or foolish legislation. The work of the world's reformation would go on but slowly, if men looked for reward, to no highroper exercise of the right of suffrage, is undeniable: but it is only incidental, and can never be urged as the chief reason for voting right. The great reason for doing this is, that what you do by another, you do yourself; so that you are bound to look to it, that your agent is orthodox on those questions, it may become his duty to decide. But the resolution is inexpedient-for two rea-

ons. First, it tends to confirm the slave holder in his cherished delusion with regard to our ob- fire, come water. Had it not been ects. From the beginning he has been too much igns. It is hard to convince him, that we do not nean to interfere with slavery in an unlawful way. And now, as if to strengthen his suspicions, an immense convention of abolitio has passed a resolution, requiring federal officers and free states officers to be in favor of imnediate abolition. What do you mean by this, says the slave holder? "Why require the President of the United States, representatives in Conthem in some unconstitutional attempt on slavery? prepare Congress and the free states for official action on the question of abolition in the states."

The resolution is inexpedient, secondly, b cause it tends to disfranchise the anti-slavery per

moral character, is proscriptive in principle, and Buren pledges himself, body and soul, to the tends to percert the ballot-box from its only legit- South. Harrison avows himself opposed to the imate end-the fulfilment of the will of the peo- domestic slave-trade, sees no propriety in the admission to the Union of any new slave states, We think, that the resolution adopted by the maintains the right of the people to discussion and petition on slavery as well as all other subjects, is hostile to lynch-law and gag-law, and gives cy or Vice Presidency; for Governorship or Lieu- assurance, that, if elected, he could not refuse his tenant-governorship, or for any legislative office, assent to a bill for the abolition of slavery in the was quite willing to dismiss the subject. And whether in the states or United States, that District of Columbia, should it pass both house he be in favor of immediate abolition-im- of Congress. Notwithstanding all this, notwithmediate abolition, as a universal principle, -not standing his soundness on every point his only in those districts embraced within the sphere official conduct could touch, still, unless he of the offices named, but also in districts where would declare himself in favor of the immediate such action cannot reach. According to the abolition of slavery, in terms unqualified as to place, the members of this convention would be bound to withhold from him their suffrages !-Such a resolution, if adhered to, will be political suicide. The convention have substantially disfranchised themselves, for no valid reason. For one have, officially, nothing to do. Neither can they we declare, if a candidate of good abilities and vote for candidates for the legislative dignity in fair moral character should avow himself in favor their several states, candidates too, it may be, that of the immediate abolition of slavery in the Disare in favor of the repeat of every iniquitous law trict of Columbia, and hostile to gag-law and lynch-law in Congress, under all their forms, we surely could vote for him with a good conscience: and did we not do so, the chains of the slave

> REV. GOODCH. BUCKINGHAM .- This ardent friend of the slave was recently rejected by his Conference. (the Pittsburg M. E., we believe,) on account of his Abolitionism and because he refused to relinquish the liberty of pleading for the slave. His examination was highly creditable to him. The Bishop and Dr. Bangs spoke "kind things" con-cerning him, but both suggested that the Conference must either give up its rule on the subject of Abolitionism, or reject him, unless it chose to be entirely inconsistent. The vote stood 49 to 29 against him. Mr. Buckingham is one of the most excellent men and zealous preachers in the M. E. church. We are informed that he bears the cruel treatment he has met with from his brethren, meekly, but that he feels the blow deeply, as his attachment to the church and the ministry is strong. How the Methodist Episcopal church can hope for the blessing of God, while busily engaged in crushing the advocates of the poorest of God's poor, we know not. A day of retribution will vet come. The innocent will be avenged.

SHAMEFUL .- A father and mother, with their

would cry out against us.

duct would be styled proscriptive, the offspring five young children, held as slaves in Covington, Ky., lately attempted to escape from bondage. They crossed the river by night, and eluded their pursuers for one day, but the following night were as these are necessary to the performance of the arrested about seven or eight miles from Cincinwork. But I have no right to use my power as nati. How it happened that they reached only so far, an employer, to change or punish the opinions of we are at a loss to understand. Had there not others. So in regard to the election of a repre- been treachery, or abominable remissness somesentative. Integrity, and ability and willingness where, they might have placed themselves easily to demand; but when I go beyond this, and re- rest was issued "for said slaves as the property of quire from a candidate coincidence of views with HEMAN J. GROESBECK." This young man, until he on questions, with which as a legislator he can- within a few months, has been for years a resinat be concerned, then I become proscriptive, and dent of Cincinnati. His father is one of our my right of suffrage instead of being used for the most wealthy merchants, and an elder in Dr. Beecher's church. The son, we believe, married into a slaveholding family in Kentucky, of great wealth. He is a lawyer, and we presume, ot unfrequently taken of the uses of the right of does a very lucrative business. Brought up in a suffrage. A leading member contended that it state, where slavery is interdicted as a brutal outwas to be exercised as a moral power, for the pur- rage on the rights of human nature; blessed with pose of reforming men, by the hope of office, or the wealthiest and most respectable connections on fear of its loss. Thus, when it becomes known every side; liberally educated; member of a prothat you will not elect a drunkard, intemperate fession, designed to vindicate innocence and mainnen will reform. Withhold your votes from the tain the right; abounding in all the luxuries of life: slave holder, and he will give up his slaves. Re- this young gentleman consents to appear in the fuse to countenance a man who will not avow light of a free-booter on the rights of humanity, nimself in favor of immediate emancipation, and waging war against age and helpless infancy, and you make abolitionists. This is grossly mista- availing himself of laws which he must know are king the use of the ballot-box. On the same prin- atrociously wicked, to compel a father and mother. ciple, you may coerce men by this kind of influ- with their five innocent children free as himself by ence, into a belief of the truth of christianity. - the laws of Nature and Nature's God, to work Nay, more—the Presbyterian may use it to dif- for him without wages, to yield up their precious use the sentiments of John Calvin; and the rights, that he may enjoy the petty title of master! Methodist, those of John Wesley. The work of Surely he is not so poor, that he is reduced to the propagating right principles, and converting the necessity of robbing the laborer of his hire. What world from evil. God never intrusted to such low magnanimity, what humanity was there in hunting down two toil-worn parents, who were peaceably The preaching of Christ Jesus, of the doctrines aiming, before they died, to give their five little and morals of the scriptures, is God's chosen in- children that liberty, the sweets of which themstrument for disseminating moral good. Right selves had never tasted? What consolation will it be to Heman J. Groesbeck on his death-bed to reorrect sentiment among the people; and its object | flect, that he once was guilty of reducing to an iron slavery, seven human beings, who had just their principles by the fear of losing office, but to begun to rejoice in the thrilling consciousness that they were FREE! Seared, double-seared must be this paper. He concludes a short notice of Abothat conscience that can rest quietly under the guilt litionism, as follows. of so damning a transaction. A gentleman who was present at the

slaves, heard the father speak freely of his circumer power, than public patronage. That some stances and feelings. He alluded to his sale on oral influence may result in this way from the several former occasions, once in Virginia at sheriff's sale, per order of his master's assignees-it was not his master's fault, he said-he could not blame him-had no hard fee Now he never expected to be tree, and wanted to be happy as a slave. For more than a year he had been distressed with fears that his family would v. if all be separated. He would submit of them together could be an but he never would consent to he would have been off long ago, and were it not disposed to attribute to us, unconstitutional de- for the sake of his children, he would sooner run ind death itself than suffer what he has suffered. He would remain a slave; but for his two boys (the two they intended to sell, as our correspondent believes,) to be snatched from him, "as a hawk

picks up the chickens," he could not endure it. In connection with this case we cannot forbear repeating a story that was told us a few days ago by a reverend gentleman. A physician in Maryland, who made no boast of philanthropy, had two gress and your own state-representatives, to be of his slaves the most able bodied men on his mmediate abolitionists, unless you intend to use place, to run off in the very beginning of harvest. Seeming somewhat indifferent about it, a neighbor

"Well-you have lost your slaves?" "Yes."

"Run off?"

"Yes."

"Well-are you not going to advertise them ke some measures to recapture them?" "No-hang them! Let the poor wretches go

would have done the same thing, if I had been such sentiments. Them are a number of hundre

"Report of the 4th Anniversary of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society, held in Putnam, Muskingum co., Ohio: 29th of May, 1839.

"This pamphlet contains an outline of the vaious doings and proceedings of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society. The list of officers, Delegates, &c., contains some highly respectable names. A new fashion, in one respect, seems to have been introduced by the society. We see among the delegates, frequent instances of Mr. A. and his wife. This mode might be improved by taking one step more, viz: electing Mr. A., wife and baby delegates to the convention. It must be much more onvenient for Mrs. A. to take her baby and cradle. than to go without them; and us to oralory, we doubt not the child would surpass the whole. (a) "The receipts and expenditures of the society,

are about \$10,000 per annum. We find no list o the societies, or their numbers. "The report goes over the various past topics of slavery discussion. It places great weight on the influence of abolitionists on the last election. We think that influence is greatly overrated, in that in-

stance, though it may in some countries be great. "It speaks in just terms of the shameful cowardardice of Congress before Southern dictation, and equally shameful subservience of the last Ohio Legislature to the demands of Kentucky. One would think every citizen of Ohio would feel degraded at the thought of the mean and dirty haste with which the legislature of a great and free state bowed its neck to the yoke of the oppressor."

(a) Possibly, it may please Mr. Mansfield to know that there was quite a number of "baby delegates" in attendance, and that their oratory, at all times natural, was occasionally soul-stirring and impassioned, too much so we fear, for the delicate nerves of our critical neighbor.

TROUBLE IN INDIANA .- They are beginning to be greatly moved in Indiana, at the proceedings of Abolitionists. The measures recently taken, to disseminate anti-slavery doctrines in that state, have excited the alarm of the patriots and defenders of the constitution. A meeting of citizens was held at Wirt, Jefferson county, July 27, to devise means for arresting abolition movements, and turning back the tide of incendiary sentiment which is threatening to devastate every thing lovely and of good report in the state. A committee was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. A series was at length reported, with a long preamble. That these self-devoted committee-men, may not miss of the glory, to which their great labors entitle them, we shall make room for the resolutions.

"Resolved. That we oppose the American Anti-Slavery Society upon the following ground: 1st. Because it teaches emancipation without

Resolved. That we view Abolitionists as comnon disturbers of our National peace, by holding and propagating principles opposed to our Federa

Resolved. That modern Abolitionism, if adopted by the citizens of the United States, will approach to smalgamation of colors, which is con-

Resolved, That by giving the blacks the right of suffrage, places the West on unequal ground in point of representation, as well as places the South inder the immediate control of the blacks. Resolved, That we consider the blacks in the slaveholding States, as property in the eye of the law, and that the General Government has no right to mouldle with slavery in the States, nor can it abolish it in the District of Columbia, without

Rescived, That were it possible to abolish elavery on the principles proposed, we esteem it de-trimental to society as well as repugnant to com-

ountable for slavery as it exists in the slave states than they are for the burning of widows in Hinoo, or the Inquisition in Spain. Resolved, That we will not support any man

o office, who holds to the princples of the Constition of the Anti-Slavery Society. Resolved, That we will not give our sanction to

ny minister who subscribes to the Constitution the American Anti-Slavery Society. Resolved, That our object is not for the purpos f contending for any thing more than we as true Americans believe to be our rights, which we will forever defend. Signed,

THOMAS BLAND. B: F. WHITSON. SAMUEL FINICAL"

Noble men! Their deeds would furnish the theme of an epic. With what sturdy independence do they stand up for their rights! "To no self-constituted tribunal do we yield up

proof."—Democratic Standard. Except to one,-THE PARTY. PAINESVILLE TELEGRAPH AND WHIG .- L. L.

our acts and our consciences for correction or re

Rice of Cleveland has assumed the editorship of "We shall treat Abolition, then, as we do other

jects, chronicling the most important events in elation to it as matter of news, and leaving the discussion of the subject to those papers which are This would be proper, did not this subject in-

volve the principles on which our Federal and tule-governments rest, and were it not inseparably connected with the highest political as well as moral interests of our country. How then, the conductor of a public journal, can justify himself for not occupying a fair proportion of his paper with the discussion of it, we cannot understand Mr. Rice, however, is an independent man, and ar from non-committalism. We like the boldness of the following.

"In the great controversy now pending between the assailants and the defenders of American slaery, we should be ashamed to acknowledge that we had no heart to feel, and no tears to shed for the wrongs of the oppressed. We claim to have been an abolitionist, from the commencement of he controversy; and we always have improved and always shall improve every occasion which we deem fit, to express our abhorrence of slavery in its every aspect, and our contempt of all who practice it, as well as those who apologise for it. "ABOLITION CONVENTION AT ALBANY. - OUR

views upon the first resolution of the series pub-ished below, are well known. We will here repeat them in short. If the sentiment of that resolution be practised upon, or regarded, the palmy days of Abolition are numbered, and their leading men will become such cast-off politicians as a other party will support. Their moral strength will depart, when they organize a political party.

Another thing is, that they will defeat the Whig party. We will only say, what every man with half an eye may see plainly, that the only guaranty of usefulness in the society, is to disregard entirely and eschew as they would inevitable rain, all of honest Abolitionists in Ashtabula county, but

Now, although we do not concur with the resolution alluded to, we should blush to place our opposition to it on the ground, that adherence to it would defeat either of the political parties. If the resolution were right in principle, it ought to be adhered to, though the entire subversion of the Whig, or Democratic interest should be the result. From what we can learn of the state of matters in Geauga and Ashtabula, we are prepared to say that the motions of many leading Whigs there are eminently disgraceful. A highly valued correspondent, in a letter to us, dated Aug. 21st,

"In Cuyahoga, Lorain and Huron, the parties are nearly equal, and the few Abolitionists that are there, can control the elections; but in Geauga and Ashtabula, the Whig majority is very large, and lost. The party-leaders in these two counties are aware of this, and are now feeling the public pulse, preparatory to CASTING OFF WADE from the Senate, and also electing ON-THE-FENCE-MEN for the LOWER HOUSE. You perhaps observed, that or can be. the Ashtabula county meeting on the fourth, said but little about political action. It was from the fear that if they did, it might divide the Whig ranks. There was a set of resolutions before the business committee, that affirmed the true doctrines, but from these considerations the committee after a long discussion threw them by; and one of the members of that committee actually reported to the meeting a resolution, that it was the duty of all Abolitionists to vote'-i. e., as he explained it, that if neither party put up a proper man, then go with party in electing a bad man."

What a pity, any anti-slavery society should be encumbered with such a member! But only think of the grovelling policy of these "party-leaders," trying to rival the servility of their antagonists, by purging out from their party every particle of honesty and independence-seeking to cast off the noble Wade, because he dared to stand forth in the legislature, as the chief champion of human liberty! If the Abolitionists of Ashtabula can submit to be befooled by such creeping policy, they will show as little sense as principle. If they suffer the intrepid Wade to be cast off, it were better they should disband their societies, and disown a name. which such conduct would only disgrace. But, we hope better things of our Ashtabula friends. They will yet stand up like freemen, and tell these slimy politicians, that if servility be their game, they will have no part in it. Much they will do for party, but to aid in giving office to a craven delegation, apt to wear the voke and bend the knee, this they will never do, come what may. We hope this will be their language.

WESTERN RESERVE CONVENTION. According to a resolution passed at the last Anbeen in progress for a month or two, designed to make it, under every aspect, a signal movement. The friends in that region are deeply interested in it. They feel the need of such a convention to combine and direct their forces. It will be held at Painesville, Geauga county, on Wednesday, the 11th of this month. The Committee of Arrangements are determined that nothing shall be wanting to render the Convention all that its best friends could wish. We do hope, that its action with regard to the political duties of Abolitionists will be at once discreet and decided.

A SHORT SERMON .- Could any one think that there were still Abolitionists among us resolved to support the election of Henry Clay, should he be the candidate of the Whig party? And yet, such there are. A correspondent, speaking of a certain section of the state, says-The majority of the Abolitionists here are intending to vote for Henry Clay, if he be nominated.

"Though thou shouldst bray a fool, in the mor tar, among wheat, with the pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him."

THE STANDARD OF POLITICAL ACTION .- The Emancipator, in an article on the fall elections,

"It is to be hoped that Abolitionists will fix their mark high. Mere politicians are not to be

trusted. We were somewhat surprised to find our brother of the Ohio Philanthropist, after the experience of the last Legislature, still advising abolitiontwo or three incidental questions."

Our friends see, that there is a difference of opinion among Abolitionists, with regard to the standard of political action. Possibly, they may the Great West-how many ship-loads of emihave forgotten our suggestion. It was, that in this state, in elections for the state legislature, it might be well at present, as a general rule, to require but three things of candidates,-1st, A belief in the propriety of extending the jury-trial to all cases involving personal liberty; 2d, Hostility to the law prohibiting blacks and mulattoes from bearing testimony in cases, where one of the parties to a suit is a white person; 3d, A resolution to use every effort for the repeal of the law passed last winter, commonly called the Black Law.

It is needless to recapitulate the reasons urged in favor of this course. The Emancipator calls these questions "incidental" ones. On the co trary, they are primary questions in Ohio-of more importance just now, than any other connected with our cause, that can be settled by the Assembly. The Emancipator would have Ohio Abolitionists adopt the standard of the Albany Convention-vote for no man, who is not an immediate abolitionist. For reasons given in another article, we hope they will not. If they do adopt it, they will so completely nullify their influence, that our next legislature will be fourfold worse than the last.

One question more, however, should be propounded to candidates, in every county. "Do you believe that the General Assembly ought to receive and respectfully consider every petition conched in becoming terms, from any portion of the people of Ohio, whether colored or white?"

Last year, repeated efforts were made by the Democratic party in both Houses, to reject the petitions of colored people, and a vote was finally obtained, denying to them the constitutional right petition. The reason for such a question is

above, will be likely in some other way to do given years ago, how disingenuous for the Repo. PROCEEDINGS OF THE M. E. CONFERENCE. something to appease the 'SLAVE-POWER.' Let us sitory to quote it in such a way, as to make it apjust ask our readers .- Is it at all probable, that pear of late date. men who will explicitly avow themselves in favor of granting to the colored man equally with the white, the privilege of bearing testimony, the right of petition, and the benefit of jury-trial, and who will declare their unmitigated hostility to the Servile Bill of last winter, designed to prevent the escape of fugitive slaves,-is it probable, we repeat, that such men will feel willing to make any concession to the slave-holding power? That there may be part of Christendom. Was ever such a meeting some traitors—men whose practice will belie attempted before? What other work has vitality some traitors - men whose practice will belie their professions, we doubt not. 'The last General Assembly was not wanting in such. But, could you get them to declare themselves in favor of the immediate abolition of slavery, there would be

The reader will bear in mind, that all we have said, on this subject, has had sole reference to the standard of political action, in regard to elections unless the whole body of the Abolitionists can be standard of political action, in regard to elections brought to act at the polls, their influence will be for the STATE-legislature. In elections for Congress, the standard ought to be much higher, because, Congress is far more deeply involved in the evil of slavery, than any free state-legislature is,

> DISCUSSION INVITED .- We invite discussion, in our columns on the subject of political action We have written a great deal respecting it for the last three years, and should like now to hear what the intelligent Abolitionists of Ohio think about it A free interchange of views will be profitable The Convention at Albany has clearly taken new ground on the subject. Multiplied and multiform have been the questions of Abolitionists for the last two years, but we do not think they have any where during that period required candidates to be in favor of the "immediate abolition of slavery -as a universal principle, we mean. Holding, as we do, the same sentiments with regard to political action, that we held three years ago, we have ventured, in the face of a majority, if not all, of our leading brethren, to dissent from this new position. We are not unmindful, that in so doing, we have placed ourselves on rather uncomfortable ground. He who would acquire reputation with his party, should always be a little in advance. He who would preserve what reputation he has got, must at least keep up with the main body. But, let him beware, who, from whatsoever cause, finds himself in the rear. Towards this predicament, we feel ourselves verging. The Albany publish it in our next, with the comments of the Convention has shot ahead of us a-little, and, un- Cincinnati Gazette. less we can persuade our good friends in Ohio to bear us company, we shall soon be left alone.

ABOLITION AND COLONIZATION. - New vigor seems infused into the abolition-enterprise. The abolition convention at Albany was attended by 500 members. Another convention follows on the Western Reserve, in which, we trust, all the vention for the Western Reserve. Measures have Then comes a state-abolition convention in New Jersey, the call signed by three or four hundred names, the object, a state-organization. Success to Jersey! Our native state has too long been fastbound in apathy. But, to crown all, there is to be world-convention, next June, in London, Great Britain, of the friends of human liberty from all parts of civilization. Ought not our Southern brethren to be represented?

While Abolition thus marches forward, Coloni zation marches backward. A little while ago, Colonization light appeared at Augusta, Kentucky, but soon went out. Just before, the Colonization Herald of Philadelphia, finding its weekly visitations rather expensive, became a monthly. Now at last, the Christian Statesman, and Colonization Herald are merged in the African Repository, or or rather, having died, are decently interred therein: so that the little semi-monthly is the only champion, we believe, that this growing cause has now in the field. It is but justice to say, that the alleged reason of these changes is, judicious econony. Our good friends want to save their money for the sake of having the more to expend on ships and emigrants to Africa! They have done enough now in the way of agitating and enlightening the public! The people every where are so overflowing in their liberality, that their money can hardly stay away from the colonization treasury; so that this thing of sending them printed appeals through official newspapers, may be dispensed with. How triumphantly and quickly the Herald and Statesists to take up with a mere favorable answer to man have done their work! Still, one would think, that the kind patrons would rejoice to hear the news-how many societies have been formed -how the cause is rolling gloriously onward in grants are going out-how the wastes of Africa begin to bud and blossom as the rose, and how the songs of christianity are rising from multiplying villages of christian worshippers. Will not the zeal of the friends of Colonization die away, when they cease to hear of the rapid advance of the colony in agriculture, and its blessed effects in christianizing the natives, and checking the slave-

trade? The Repository, with the powerful assistance of its two defunct allies, promises "considerable." "We shall arrest," it says, "so far as it may b the injuries resulting from the pres. And, at the same time, endeavor to present in a clear, impressive light, the evils consected with a system of involuntary servitude It will be our aim to move men, not by Abolition threats and maledictions, but by those humane and sacred influences, which silently shape and fortify

COLONIZATION AND MR. SLADE. - The last Afri can Repository publishes the following paragraph. It is calculated, if not designed, to convey the impression, that the Hon. Mr. Slade is a Coloniza-

tionist. "The Hon. Mr. Slade, a member of Congress from Vermont, has given the following testimony to the claims of the Colonization Society: A'The single object of this Society, namely, the Colonization of free people of color on the coast of Africa, is large enough to command the highest energies and warmest aspirations of Christian philanthropy; and in the prosecution of this object we will, undaunted by opposition, and unmoved by reproach, steadfastly, and patiently, and perseveringly go forward, with a firm reliance on Divine Providence that 'we shall in due season reap if we faint not.""

When "has Mr. Slade given" this testimony! The Emancipator imagines, that the men who Since he has stood forth a believer in the dootrine give reluctant answers to the questions referred to of immediate abolition? If this testimony were ring the Colony. Oberkin Evan,

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SO CIETY have issued a circular, calling a General A. of June, 1840, "to deliberate on the best means of promoting the interests of the slave, and hastening the extinction of slavery." They urge the attendance of delegates from at least every free State in the Union. This must be an important meeting. Delegates will be assembled from every enough to attempt it? We hope it will succeed No time should be lost in appointing delegates from this country. June, 1840, will soon be here .- Oberlin Evan.

"To PRAYING ABOLITIONISTS .- At one of the morning prayer meetings, at the Convention in Alban, after a season of prayer, it was voted that the cause of pure religion and consistent abolition ism would be greatly promoted, by occasiona convocations of Christian abolitionists, from a number of contiguous towns, or throughout county, for the special purpose of united and continued prayer, exhortatiou, preaching, and mutual counsel in reference to the A. S. enterprise, to be continued during a day or number of days, as shall be found desirable. - Friend of Man, Abr'gd.

CONVENTION AT CLEVELAND .- We regret tha the Parent Committee have appointed a meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, to be held at Cleveland, October 23d. Our call for a Western Reserve Convention was issued, before we knew any thing of this, and it is now manifestly too late to revoke it. We are informed, that so soon as the friends on the Reserve saw in the Emancipator an announcement of the intentions of the Parent Committee, they immediately wrote on to New York, acquainting them with the arrangements already made for a convention in Painesville, and soliciting the attendance of their agents. To secure co-operation hereafter, it would be

better that the Executive Committee of the Parent Society should correspond in season with the Committee of the State Society, within whose bounds it is desirable to act.

HENRY CLAY, has lately written a letter, in an swer to one addressed to him by certain citizens of Virginia, congratulating him, among other things, on the noble stand taken by him against be wrong. Abolition. The letter is a repetition of the dogmas of his pro-slavery speech. We intend to

Mr. Scoble.-On our first page may be found an extremely interesting report of an address by this distinguished philanthropist in New York;taken from the New York Observer. We hope it will be examined by all our readers.

PROPHETIC .- or 'most Remarkable Coincidence, whichever you will. In the lower belt of the Old State House in Philadelphia, hangs a "Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land

"By order of the Assembly of the Prayings Pennsylvania, for the State House in Philadel-

unto all the inhabitants thereof." Leviticus, xxv

"Pass & Stow, Philadelphia, MDCCLIII." Under this bell, twenty-three years after th above prophetic inscription was cast upon it, sat the ever glorious band of patriots, who signed the charter of our independence, and the same bell did first "proclaim" the deed in joyous tones, which were echoed and responded to "throughout all the land !"-The Papers.

In view of this bell, eighty-five years "after the above prophetic incription was cast upon it, assembled that ever glorious band of patriots," who burned to the ground a beautiful Hall consecrated to FREE DISCUSSION, in token of their undying hostility to the emancipation of three millions of slaves, still held in this land of liberty, in spite "of our charter of independence," and the prophetic

words of that "sweet toned bell." "Most Remarkable Coincidence!"

JUSTICE IN LOUISIANA .- We copy the following rom the Louisianian of June 8th. Men who can pass such laws. deserve to be execrated by the civilized world.

Speaking of the laws of 1831 concerning free colored people, this paper says:-

"The first section of the amendment of 1831, provides that all free negroes, mulattoes or other ree persons of color, who have come into this State since the first of January, 1825, in violation of the act of 1807, shall be arrested and proceede against by warrant before any judge or other com-petent officer; and that upon due proof of the vioation of the act, it shall be the duty of the judge o order any such free person to depart from th State within sixty days. The second section of the same act provides, that any free negro, mulatto or colored person, who, having been ordered to lepart from the State, pursuant to the provisions of the first section, shall, after the period assigned nim for his departure be found in any parish within the State, such person shall be liable to be pros ecuted before any court of competent jurisdiction and upon due conviction of having disobeyed the order of departure or removal, they shall be sentenced to one year's imprisonment at hard labor. After the expiration of their imprisonment, they shall be bound to depart from the State within thirty days. On failure to depart within the time imited, such offender will, on due proof, be sen-

tenced to imprisonment for life. From this statement of the law, it will be seen hat a notice is first given to persons to depart from the state within sixty days. The first offence is nunished with imprisonment at hard labor during one year—the second with imprisoment for life. The first conviction under this law occurred last Thursday. A free woman of color named Jane Richardson, was indicted for being found within the state after receiving a notice to remove within sixty days. 'The Attorney General conducted the prosecution in person. He recited the law to the ury and introduced evidence to prove the allegaon of the indictment. On the part of the prisoner it was shown that she had been several years in the state, during which time her deportment had been correct and praiseworthy. Upon these facts the cause was submitted to the jury. After a short consultation they brought in a verdict of Guilty. in accordance with which the culprit must be sen-tenced to imprisonment at hard labor for one year.

ISRAEL LEWIS, who has been for a long time travelling in the U.S. as a pretended agent for the Wilberforce Colony in Canada, is an impostor. He makes no remittances to the colonists but keeps all he collects. He has frequently been exposed, but still be is collecting funds. The friends of the colored man should remember him. He is inju-

A political editor in Pennsylvania is much is rejoiced to know that the conference have concluded that it is right, to hold slaves sometimes. S. Conference, to be held in London on the 12th Their partial approbation of slave holding, entitles them, he seems to think, to great consideration We hope our Methodist friends will read the following, and ponder well the construction put on the doings of their conferences, respecting abolition. Savs this editor-

A resolution was presented to the Conference for concurrence, which resolution had been sanctioned by the New England Conference, and was in substance as follows:

"Resolved, That no person can, or should, be member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who either holds, buys, or sells a negro slave or slaves, unless with the express object of liberating them immediately."

The above resolution was subjected to a discus

sion by a motion of non-concurrence. Those who spoke in favor of the adoption of the resolu tion were few, and started upon the premises that Slavery was not justifiable under any circum. stances. The supporters of the motion and opposers of the resolution were more numerous than their opponents, and most strongly contended against the ground that slavery cannot be justified in any case, with, as we think, most triumphant success. Be it known, that this is the great fun-damental principle in Abolitionism. Many supposed instances were adduced to show that i would be a christian duty to hold slaves in certain cases-and several cases, which actually had happened, were stated to the conference to prove that a christian could hold slaves. When the abolition part of the Conference were questioned how they would act in such cases, consistent with their pro fession, they, being conscious of their error, remained perfectly mute. Some of them yielded so much as to admit that slavery under some circumstances was right, by voting for the motion to non concur. After the subject had been agitated for ilmost an entire day, the vote was taken and the motion carried by a vote of 86 yeas, to 5 nays.-So it appear that the Pittsburgh Conference do not consider slavery the soul destroying crime that whom "the darkness is as light." abolitionists declare it to be.

We also commend to the notice of our Methodist friends an article, taken from the Disseminator, published at New Harmony, Ia. When nonprofessors of religion begin to cry out against a church, for its corrupt morality, something must

"Strange Times These!" Yes, we do live in strange times, when things that are passing strange do not "excite our specia

It seems that a Methodist Episcopal Conference has been held at Pittsburgh. In the height and climax of their christian zeal and charity, alias Philanthropy, Benevolence or Love, they resolved that no persons should be admitted to church membership who buy, sell or use ardent spirits except in cases of extreme necessity. Well, what next did those pious christians do? Why, by refusing to sanction the resolution of the New En rence, they admit as no comparatively, those who buy, sell, or give away MEN. WOMEN, or CHILDREN, or hold them in Sla very, under any circumstances whatever. Now for the Gnat and the Camel fable:-Read it ye pious mockers of all morality! Your fame shall go forth over all the earth; the unbeliever shall sing Io Peans over your palpable hypocrisy, but the genuine good of heart throughout all Chisten-dom shall mourn in inconsolable secrecy your degrading prostration of all christian principle and

To see how the principles of Mammon rule and reign in the hearts of the professors of christianity, is enough to weigh down all the virtues of the ma ny liberal, illustrious characters who have from age to age advocated and enforced, by precept and example, the immutable principles of Equal Rights and eternal, impartial Justice.

"Take note, oh world!" If Methodist moral ity is founded in truth and justice, it is a greater crime to drink a glass of spirits, pure or diluted than to traffic in human flesh, to "grind the faces of the poor," and those who have none to help them, or "to reap where you have not sowed;" if their morality is christian morality, the Bible lies-"the laborer is not worthy of his hire."

THE GOOD SAMARITAN RELIEVERS AGAIN .- The Pennsville Colonization Society some time ago resolved that Colonization was the Good Samaritan Reliever of American Slavery. We quoted the resolution, and most heartily seconded it. The same Society has held another meeting, at which they determined to set the matter in its true light, by passing a re-formed resolution.

"Resolved. That we regard Africa as the Inn for the oppressed—Colonization as the good Samaritan-its opposers as Priests, Levites and Hy POCRITES, entirely unworthy the regard of a noble nd patriotic people."

We fear our Pennsville Samaritans have got hemselves into as great puzzle as ever. Let us see how their comparison runs on all fours. Three points they have fully settled. Africa is the Inn: Colonization is the Good Samaritan; its opposers are Priests, Levites and Hypochites. But who is the oppressed? A man, fallen among thieves .-Who are the thieves? The slaveholders. Thus runneth the comparison, gentle reader; none of ours, mind you-they are Colonizationists, the kind friends of the slaveholder, who thus compare him to a thief, robbing, stripping and beating poor way-faring man.

Our Good Samaritans had better try again .-Meantime, to show how much benevolence glows if their hearts, we publish the following resolutions, passed at the same meeting.

"Resolved. That the proceedings of the last necting of fanatics in McConnelsville, is a fair sample of the self-styled 'meekness' and moral suasion used by that 'politico-religioso organization.' And that as their views and plans become more unutasked, they assume more strongly the appearance of a political organized faction entirely subversive of the good order of society and govern

"Resolved, That the arguments (or rather nunciations) of Abolitionists are not addressed to the season—the heart—the interest or humanity of the slaveholder, and as such can never succeed in effecting a praiseworthy object.

"Resolved, That the 'proposal' of the abolition-ists in the 33d number of the 'Standard,' deserves the contempt and pity of every liberal minded man, and that we view with abhorrence any attempt to make the press of Morgan county the 'VEHICLE'

This proposal was simply one, to discuss the comparative merits of Colonization and Abolition. with such champions, as might take up the cause of the Emancipator, have lately emancipated twenty-one slaves. They expended their outire estate in getting them to a place where their hiberty would be secure. They had made several efforts of the former.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS

From the accounts on our first page of Antipleased with the doings of this conference. He Slavery Meetings, it will be seen that Ohio Aboli- be secure there. Mr. Hale then accompanied Press thus speaks:-

> The Abolitionists of Greene county have had a 'feast of reason and a flow of soul" for the past week. Besides the invited speakers, Messrs. Boyle and Eastman, they were providentially favored with the presence of C. C. Burleigh, an eminent lecturer from Eastern Pennsylvania, whose fervid eloquence delighted and enchained his audience for several hours, in three addresses, on one day. Since then Mr. Boyle has been lecturing in different places in the vicinity. On Wednesday last we were favored with two addresses from the Rev. J. Blanchard, of Cincinnati, who in the energy and pathos of his appeals to the heart and the conscience is in our opinion, not a whit behind Mr. Burleigh. The introduction to his first address was peculiarly appropriate. It will be found in another column.

> The audience in attendance at our Anniversary was much larger than at any preceding one. This is a cheering indication of an increasing desire among the people to investigate the important question of human rights, which should encourage every friend of the cause; for to enlist the "pure in eart" on the side of liberty, nothing is necessary but a right understanding of the question. Another favorable indication is found in the fact that the meeting was held in the court-house. Heretofore the Abolitionists have been indebted to private citizens for the privilege of their door yards to hold their meetings in. On this occasion they enjoyed the right granted to all other societies, that of meeting in the temple of justice to plead the cause of the oppressed.

During and after the evening meeting on the 16th few of the usual arguments of the pro-slavery party (eggs and stones) were used, but without se rious effect. These are the weapons of their warfare, and they choose a peculiarly appropriate reason for their application. Even the wild beast of forest knows how to pounce upon its prey under cover of the night. The darkness of night may hide these violators of law from the observation of

Mr. EDITOR:-The following verses are from the pen of a young Lady formerly of Waynesboro, Franklin co. Pa., and now residing in Pittsburgh. Though they have been published, you may not have seen them before.

"Freedom's the pearl of life-the poor man's store;

"But life is death! when freedom is no more!!" He fled-the scourg'd and trembling slave Fled from his tyrant's stern commands; From toils he could no longer brave; From cruelty's oppressive hand. To freedom's voice his heart awoke, And the curs'd bonds of wrong he broke!

He left the burning Southern skies, The scenes of his unnumber'd woes, Where of his heart-wrung tears and sighs Had ministered his Lord's repose.-His Lord! a free American!

Oh! there are those who wear the name Of freemen-who would boldly die, Rather than mortal life should claim Disposal of their liberty; And yet, with calm, unfaltering hand Can clasp the chain and stamp the brand.

And while their bonds the limbs control From nature's first and dearest right. The still more free, immortal soul, They plunge in degradations right. Tis ignorance confirms their sway-What slave, if taught would e'er obey !

And he by nature's promptings moved,

By injuries compell'd to fly, O. has he not a welcome proved, Where none the rights of man deny? Now may he roam without a fear-The curse of slavery falls not here. Nay, even here in human form.

Its latent demon lurks and pries-A wretch whom mercy cannot charm. Nor pitying tenderness surprise-To whom the fugitive in vain, Dares of injustice to complain. And skilled in meanness, he betrays

The captive to his tyrant's power, With gloating eyes his prize surveys, Nor thinks of that dread coming hour, When, with the slave he must appear, The sentence of his crimes to hear. Too sordid and debas'd in mind,

To feel the deep and loathing scorn, Won by his actions from mankind, He lives, by mere endurance borne: He lives !- he breathes in infamy, Blot on the name of liberty.

Yet, though he trample human laws, The shameful price of blood to gain-When Justice shall avenge her cause, Then will the coward shrink in vain. A brother's wrongs to Heaven have cried! Dost thou not tremble-Homicide!

CINCINNATI MANUFACTORIES.—Passing recently by the Canal Basin, we were struck by the new building for a foundry and Machine shop, of Messrs. Greenwood and Webb. tween Main and Walnut, north side of the canal. We examined the building and works in operation and were pleases and instructed by the ingenuity of the constructions and the This foundry does all kinds of work in the way of casting

We were struck by some line specimens of iron railings, ket tles, &c. We saw also some soft castings made, we believe in New Jersey, as malliable to appearance as wrought iron ing much cheaper, they are of course a great improvem for many purposes On the corporation line, near Sycamore street, may be seen the Oil Cloth establishment of Messrs. Gardiner and

Haynes. A little further east they are erecting a new one. The manufactory of oil cloth is carried on here very extensively, and very profitably. In the Deer Creek valley, on the canal, a curious perso may find something to amuse him in the Machine factory of the Mesers. Pearce. It is a long six story building, and is oc-cupied by the operations of machine making of different kinds

cupied by the operations of machine making of different kinds
Among them are the Cotton Gin, and the singular machine
for the domestic manufacture of cotton All these are but small items in the great and rapidly grow ing addition to the business of our city.—But it is in these establishments that the real wealth of the city takes its rise

SLAVE-HOLDER'S CONSCIENCE.—It is often said that we cannot expect to reach the conscience of he slaveholder, and induce him by the power of truth, to give freedem to those whom he holds as slaves. The following fact will throw some light on the subject.—Two men, Mr. R. G. Hale, and Mr. Benjamin Knox, of Tennessee, both readers

lo get them into a free state, without success, un-

til they heard of the settlement under the care of Mr. Wattles in Ohio, and learned that they could tionists are active. They have lately held a great cause he was not able to pay for a place at the inns. them to Cincinnati, camping out by the way, bemeeting in Xenia, of which the editor of the Free At Cincinnati he placed them in safe hands to be conducted to their new home, and turned back exclaiming, "I have but one suit of clothes, and am not worth five dollars in the world besides, but now I have a clear conscience." This was done in the face of the most determined opposition and ridicule, and of large prices offered for the slaves by his neighbors. Verily, the truth can find an echo even in the heart of a slaveholder .- Oberlin

British India vs. American Slavery.

By the attention of kind friends we have receivd copies of the London Sun, for July 8. More than nine columns of this huge sheet are occupied with the proceedings and speeches at a public meeting in Freemason's Hall, of persons friendly to forming a British East India Society, for bettering the condition of the natives of British India, Lord Brougham in the chair. Among the strangers in attendance, were Rev. J. Keep, Rev. W. Hague and Rev. Dr. Skinner, from the United States .-Among the speakers were Daniel O'Connell and George Thompson. We give the following brief extract from Mr. Thompson's speech. It shows how adroitly the friends of liberty in England are devising "to kill two birds with one stone."-Friend of Man.

"We seek by the adoption of such a course, not simply the benefit of India, but the benefit of the world. When will the fetters of the slave in A. merica be broken-when will republican slaveholders, the worst and vilest in the world-(cheers) -when will the men who hoist the cap of liberty with one hand, and flourish the scourge with the other-who place one foot on the declaration of rights which they have signed, and another upon the neck of the colored man-when will these be turned from their evil ways? Not when treaties shall be signed and remonstrances shall be written. and pathetic appeals shall be made to their consciences, but when they shall be starved from their course, when the free labor of the one hundred millions of India shall compete with the uncom their fellow men, but not from the eye of Him to pensated labor of the two millions in the valley of the Mississippi and on the plains of the Carolinas -- (cheers] -- then it shall be done. When the Bombay cotton-when the indigenous cotton of India shall, in the Liverpool market, undersell theirs, then shall political economy constrain them to do that which justice and religion shall seek in vain at their hands to-day .- (cheers) - And if there be any here who earn their bread literally by the sweat of their brow, I appeal to them-let them not say that we are carrying our philanthropy to a too dis tant market, and that we ought to make it more profitable at home. Go along with us, reiterate the cry raised by the Hon. member for Dublin, this day -- "Justice for India," and an echo shall be heard-"Justice for India is justice for England." (cheers.) -- Clothe the Hindoo, and while you do so, let the shuttle be thown merrily-let Saturday night give to every industrious man an ample remuneration for six days labor-let the Hindoo have wherewith to clothe himself, and you who receive the raw material will send it back in British bottoms in the shape of manufactured fabrics-and the turbaned Hindoo and Musselman, now robed and the artisan a hundred fold for every tear he shed, for every nerve he strained in this patriotic and hallowed cause."-(Cheers.)

NOTICES.

RECEIPTS

POR PRILANTEROPIST. From Aug. 9th to 30th. William Dunlap jr, \$3,00; \$ Voses 2,50; Thoodore W Collins 3,00; per Isaac Lewis for Abraham Branson 2,50; Morgan Lewis 2,50; Josiah Rebbins 2,50; Thomas Hance 3,00; per James Dickey for Andrew E Hayslip 2,50; James A Warnock 2,50; David Hall 3d, 1,25; W Dunha Walter Scott 2,50; Peter Voorhees 2,50; James Robison 3,00; J C Clopper 2,50; Henry Johnson 2,50; Wm Edward 2,50; Wm Taylor 1,25; Robert George 31cts; Patterson's address has not been received. Wm Lee 3,00; Mile Sawyer 2.50; from Wm Dearlove, Agent, \$91,00, viz. for S H Potter 5,00; Doctor Holston 2,50; Stevenson and Ardrey 2,50; Joseph McKittrick 2,50; Wm Wilkins 2,50; Elizabeth Henry 1,75; Wm Boggs 3,75; John McCall 2,50; Work and Coon 2,50; David Taggast 2,50; A T Hanna 2,50; John Rodgers 2,50; Samuel George 2,50; Henry Heberling 2,50; Jesse Lloyd 2,50; Samuel Griffith 2,50; James Kinsey 2,50; John Cousins 3,00; Anthony Clark 5,00; John Parker 2,50; Pinkney Lewis 5,00; Dr W J Rates 5,00; John Davis 2,50; Wm Richardson 2,50; Wm Robertson 5,00; George Orr 2.50; James Little 2,50; John Powell 2,50; Miss Ann C Stokely 2,50; James Crawford 2,50; Nicholas Pleasants 2,50: from Alonzo Bailey, Agent, \$5150, viz, for E A Rexford 63cts; J Lapham 50cts; Smith & Morley 50cts; George Ranney 2,50; Gerard Cutler 62cts; Russell & Moree 1,25; Wm Baker 50cts; Ambrose Drake 2,50; Marshall & Ladd 2,50; Elder Jesse Hartwell 50cts; Benjamin Brewster 2,50; Dr Merriman & Wood 1,25; S G Branch 50cts; Abner Hotchkiss 50cts; Dr Miles and Mixer 1,25; Tho. Richmon Hotchkiss 50cts; Dr Miles and Mixer 1,25; Tho. Richmond 2,50; H K Reynolds 2,50; M H Minor 250; Paine & Hawley 50cts; Eldred & Bisbee 2,50; Rev Moulton & Philbrick 1,25; Fitch & Boomhower 2,50; Caleb Spencer 2,50; Morrison & Stevens 1,25; L Starling 2,50; Mary Sterling 1,75; Augustus Pepoon 2,50; Benjamin Pepoon 2,50; Joel Cram 2,50; Amasa Merriman 2,50; John Pierce 1,25; Wm Slaughter 3,00; Enoch Hawley 2,00; Samuel Gibbons 5,00; J © Bloss 3,00, Wm Wallace 2,00; J M Stanley 2,00: from F D Parish, Agent, \$8,00, viz. for R G Perry 3,00; B Sturtevant 2,50; L S Beecher 2,50. Has L. S. B. received the

Vanarsdall, Agent, \$10,00, viz. for Wright & Lynn 2,50; Wm P Barr 2,50; Peter Vanarsdall 2,50; Edward Ray 2,50. Robert Gilliland 2,50; Edward Nevers 2,50; E G Pous 2,50; E McCoy 2,50; Charles Wright 2,50; Joel Wood 2,50; J oule 2,50. H. W. of Pittsburg owes from No. 53 to 208,—3 years Per Amer. A. S. Soc., \$13,50, viz. for Selah Richard Farmington, Con. 1,00; Stephen K Smith, Pern, N. Y., 5,00; Rev. D. Wilson, Coldenham, N. Y., 2,00; Wm E Whiting, New York city, 5,50.

paper since No. 125? Is it to be sent anewl,

SANUEL HALL, Publishing Agent. Donation_J. Moule, 50cts.

Anti-slavery Almanacs, for 1840.

Just arrived and for sale at the Ohio Anti-Slavery De ository. Let every Abolitionist take measures to give it wide and thorough circulation. It contains 48 pages, with 14 "pictorials," all for 6 1-4 cents being double the natter, at half the price of many kinds offered to the public. EDWARD NEVERS.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTER. No. 106 Main, a few doors above Third Street, Cincinnati,

SUMMER COMPLAINT.

ase known by the above name to many a parent The disease shows by the score raine so many a pareus these heart has been wrung again and again with anguish, requently beffee the skill of the most eminent physicians. Thousands of little sufferers are annually consigned to the omb from this cause alone. Many, no doubt, are lost from aken views of the causes of the disease. A certain, safe and speedy remedy, where ulceration of the bowels, or some organic lesions have not taken place—a remedy that at once neeks morbid secretions, gives tone to the stomach and

August 20, 28--tf.

powels, and arrests the progress of the disease—may ound as PECK & Co's. Diag store, 19 Main fly

Cinciunati Canal Market. Cencernati, August 39, 1839 Corn, "Oats," Corn Meal, 3t a 32 Wheat, per bu Butter, fresh, 25 eta. Land ' Lord 10 a 21
Poux.—. Clear is held at \$22 a 22 1-2; Moss 20

From the Methodist Protestant Letter Press. THE FIRST MAN.

"These are the generations of the heavens and of the earth when they were created, in the day that the Lord God made the earth and the heavens, and every plant of the field before it was in the earth, and every herb of the field before it grew: for the Lord God had not caused it to rain upon the earth, and there was not a man to till the ground. But there went up a mist from the earth, and watered the whole face of the ground. And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and ecame a living soul."—Gen. ii, 4—7.

Light rose the morning mist, Through calmest regions of untainted air; Touch'd as it rose, with brightest, warmest tints, Pour'd from a sun unspotted, uneclipsed; And far disclosing, by its soft ascent, A scene surpassing all that genius dreams, When beauty's choicest visions charm the soul.

So fresh, so green, so blooming, all below:-So white the pebbles, gleaming from the depths Of clear, cold waters, gently gliding round;-So fair the flowers that lean'd along the marge, More splendid in the mirror, unward turn'd: But fragrant, as they droop'd and blush'd above;-So graceful every motion, every shape Of woodlands, mellow'd with an emerald hue, Dawning through foliage with no faded leaf;-Bo loving every action, every look Of living wonders, filling wood and wave With frolic mirth by evil undisturb'd;-Bo winning and entrancing countless birds, Up warbling gaily, with no pause of fear, Songs blent with sweets from blossoming homes of bliss.

So wide, so high, so glorious, all above:--So dazzling, to the eagle's glance, the sun; And so intensely blue, the boundless sky, Through whose dim distance breezes slow and bland The melting mildness of the mist withdrew.

Realm-subjects-court-in grand array complete,-Why comes not forth the crown'd and sceptred King! A world in waiting for its God-like Chief,-Why lingers yet the pomp of peerless power! A bowery slope, with bloom and verdure soft, Opening on park and plain, in sun and shade,-Selectest loveliness of earth and sky,-Reveal'd the noblest of all forms Divine, The mould of man!

The air was hush'd with awes The grove, intent, as every leaf in thoughts Sport, 'neath the branches, stood unmoved; above, With folded plumes, in silence music gazed.

Unconscious yet, the perfect structure lay. It was not death! The air had never known The coming Spectre, breathing, claim its spheres The waters had not darken'd to their depths. And shudder'd in the shadow of his wings; The earth had never quaked benearth his feet, Seal'd, by the print, a common sepulchre: Nor m that ample frame had active warmth Evolved and been exhausted; no decay, Obstruction none, nor aught of fatal sign Invoked the grave! And yet it was not life! Nor swoon, nor trance, nor any accident Of vital being held its empire there. And sleep was not; no sense had been awake, No pulse was yet in mo.ion; in the brain, No outward image, no perceptive min A statue !- not from adamant cut out, With superficial gloss of solid mass; But wrought from dust, with transformation strange To bone, flesh, blood; without, of port sublime,-Within, of rarest wisdom, only known To him who made it-ready at His touch, To start !- with thousand instincts quick inspired.

A matchless work. The common elements In glorious union, such as earth and heaven Had none to rival. Angels there beheld Innumerous symmetries, which God alone Could harmonize in thought; which God himself, Embodying, deem'd the glory of His skill,-The image of His own communing forms All dignity and beauty blent with grace, And over all a faint-diffusing tint. A glowing prayer to catch the flame of life.

It seem'd the pause were purposed that the Sire Pleased with His offspring, might demand of all If such a shape became the lord of earth! And all the native ranks gave glad assent Such mild, subsiding majesty went forth, From that Unliving One; and all on high, Spirits of Power, of Beauty, and of Speed Spirits of Order, Government, and Law; Spirits of Life, Health, Immortality.-All witnesses of all the works of God-Exulted in the fitness of the choice, And hail'd the Coronation of the Man! The breath of lives!

And instantly arose, Flush'd with the fire, the Father of the World! His soul was in a trance of truth and bliss. Thought and affection filling first with God, Admiring and adoring; promptly sage To know all facts, relations, ends; and soon Opening his senses to the realm around!

A deeper silence held the subject sphere: Watching those wondrous eyes, whose starry glance, Pierced the dark glen, o'er hill and valley shone, Reposed enraptured on the ardent sun, And gave the whole calm circle to the mind. Then gush'd the sound of waters on his ear, Fresh inspiration! Whispering brooks came close And, hurrying through the gloom, again look'd back From distant sunshine; and the solemn roar Of unseen falls, from forests moist with spray. Remoter homnge brought subdued and slow. Quick, low and sweet began, and swelling rose, The myriad welcoming of half-hid birds, The near leaves trembling with their trill'd delight, While, self-recover'd from that royal glance, The lion, rising in his wild retreat, Pour'd the haught thunder of a stronger life! Woke, too, the wind-and touch'd the tissued nerves With most delicious coolness; while the flowers From dewy censers flung their perfumes forth; And all the scene, released from its restraints, With nobler charms than when so brightly still, Waved shadowy round; and he-the lord of all! Shook, as a child in joy, his manly locks. T. H. S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARECDOTE.—Among the rail-road passengers from Troy to Saratoga, one day last week, were John G. Whittier of Philadelphia, and a sprig of southern chivalry in the shape of a slaveholder. Friend John, in his mild manner of course, put forth some of his free thoughts, in condemnation of slavery. The Southron, as if touched by the spear of Ithuriel, leaked unutterable things excise out in the "impressive of the times." put forth some of his free thoughts, in condemnation of sinvery. The Southron, as if touched by the spear of Ithuriel, looked unutterable things, crying out in the "imperative mode" of slavery—"You must be careful, sir, what you say—I am a slaveholder myself!"—to which John instantly replied, "Thou must be careful what thou sayest, for I am a Quaker." This ready change of the Quaker Poet was promptly pocketed by the slave holder under a volley of laughter. The balance of the trip was well improved by a free interchange of views on the agitating subject, in which the southron frankly acknowledged slavery to be a shame and disgrace. "Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"

— Voice of Freedom.

ately thirty or forty additional laborers. He says, "If we can but enter at the wide and effectual door in time, not only these three or four thusand, but the whole population of the fifty or sixty villages, may receive the Christian faith, and re-semble the Christian villages in the times of our Anglo Sax-on forefathers in the 6th and 7th centuries."

This is indeed a most remarkable movement, and strongly nds one of Pentecostles days .- Greenfield Mercury. FOOLS AND THEIR MONBY SOON PARTED .- A better illu

tration of the adage could not be conceived of than the following:—
Colonization.—Elliot Cresson, Esq., has collected for the
Colonization Society, \$6600, in about two weeks, in the
neighborhood of New London Conn. In New London two

en contributed \$1000 each, and in Stonington one gave \$1000, and another \$500. The New London Gazette states, for the information of those who charge the Whigs with abolitionism, that every contributor in that country is a We will undertake to demonstrate, for a four-pence-half-

penny, that neither the whigs nor the democrats are aboli-tionists. And as to getting rid of all the free colored people who will consent to go, it may be done for nothing. Wit ness the following:—Mass. Abolitionists. Colonization without Cost.—The Legislative Council of

Trinidad, one of the British West India Islands, in which slavery was abolished on the first of August, 1839, have passed an ordinance for the encouragement of the emigration of colored laborers to the island. It provides for the payment at the public expense of \$25 for the passage money of each la-borer of African decent coming from the United States, and \$30 for each one coming from Canada.

The Hon. Wm. H. Burnley, a member of the Legislative Council of Trinidad, is now in New York as an agent to endeavor to induce the colored people to emigrate. The island of Trinidad is said to be very fertile and very heathful.—

The American Daily Advertiser, says John Scoble, who has recently arrived in this country from the West Indies, after a residence of several years, reports it as a remark. able fact, that the judicial records do not exhibit a single in-stance of an emancipated black having been bound over for an assault upon a white man, from the date of freedom to the

The militia of all the crown colonies has been disbanded and as a proof of the confidence of the home government in the good conduct of the laborers, nearly one-half of the troops have been recalled and sent to other stations. This withdrawal has been made from all the islands-Jamaica not excepied .- Pa. Sentinel.

OUR GERMAN POPULATION .- Our German friends ar all mistaken in supposing that there are three millions of their industrious countrymen emigrated to our shores. We should have no objections, as they are an industrious, sub-stantial people, and make an excellent basis for population, besides being many of them of the same Anglo-Saxon extrac tion on which we pride ourselves. Statistical documents produced by the Journal of Commerce, corroborate fully the opinion advanced in the Star, that for three, millions native whole number of emigrants, of all nations, for ten years, doe ot exceed 80,000 annually, of which half are at New York, and two thirds of them, as all know, are from "Erin's Groen Isle." The Teutonic will have to fight some time with the Milesian (and Phenician) before it extinguishes our Anglo Saxon-Norman-Celtic Tongue.- N. Y. Star.

An African Lecturer .- A Mr. A. W. Hanson, a youn native of Africa from the Gold Coast, son of the present gevernor of British Aera, lecturing at Hartford, Connecticut, on geography, history, languages, manners, and customs of the western tribes of Africa. The courant, in speaking of the lectures, says that they are written in a style, and delivered in a manner highly creditable to the lecturer, and voluntary contributions which follow them are intended to aid him in his commendable object of returning as a Missionary to his

A Discovery .- At a religious meeting lately held in rtain part of Ohio—so says an exchange paper—the fol-wing resolution was presented for discussion and adop-

"Resolved, That the taking of timber without the consent of the owners, in common parlance called hooking, is not in accordance with the spirit of the Gospel."

certain information. We hope it was—for we should infer from such a fact, the grewing unpopularity of the Ohio Fu-gitive Law—for if stealing timber is not a Christian practice, kidnapping men, who, in the exercise of their "inalienable right to liberty," are in "the pursuit of happiness," could hard-ly be considered as in accordance with the spirit of the Gos-

The Legislature of Pennsylvania have repealed th law, which made the public liable for any destruction occasioned by mobs. So that the peeple of that goodly state are again at the mercy of the unprincipled, unless they can crush the rioters by brute force.—N. Bedford Ner.

Chief Justice Taney manumitted all of his slaves some 15 or 20 years ago—and he is living yet. It probably never occurred to them to cut his threat for this act of benevolence. He is now considered by the colored people who know him, as their particular friend. He has enabled others besides his own to manumit themselves .- New Lisbon Aurora.

The Texas Courier of July 9, says, that the Texan overnment is about purchasing of the Cherokees their im-rovements in Texas. All late accounts from this republic sents the crops as promising great returns.

Come Along .- Dickens the author of the Pickwick pa

ers and other popular works, is about to visit this country. Turkey and Egypt. The Sultan Mahmond died June 30. His son

Abdal Mejia is proclaimed his successor. HIGHLY IMPORTANT.—A battle between t great armies has been forced on by Ibrahim Pacha. and has resulted in the defeat and dispersion of the Turkish army. The following is from the French papers. The united forces amounted to near two hundred thousand men. "The Ambassador of France at Constantinople.

to the President of the Council: "Therapia, July 8 .- The Porte has received intelligence that a battle has been fought in the neighborhood of Aleppo, and that the Turkish army has been destroyed. The wrecks of it had recrossed the frontier, but it was not stated whether or not the Egyptian army had pursued them. The Gazette de France contains the following ecount of the engagement between the Turkis and Egyptian armies:-"The Turkish army occupied a strong position at Nezeb. Ibrahim who had received the pacha's permission to make an attack, wishes to assail this position in front; but Soliman Bey (Colonel Selves) succeeded in restraining his ardor, And it was agreed that the enemy should be drawn by manœuvres from his entrenchments. The Egyptians made a feigned retreat; and the Seraskier, Hafiz Pacha, sent out a strong division of cavalry. The first corps it came up with, composed of Bedouins, dispersed ccording to the order they had received; and the Seraskier, imagining that the Egyptians might be easily routed, advanced with the whole of his forces. Thus he abandoned his strong position, and two formidable redoubts constructed by Prussian officers, from which great advantage was anticipaed. In order to draw the Turks still farther from their entrenchments, Ibrahim and Soliman contin ued to retire for two hours, hastening to gain a field of battle which the superior judgment of Selves had previously selected as one of the most favo-

On reaching the ground, the Egyptian army suddenly faced right about, and, availing itself of the nature of the position, formed into compact masses, the infantry in the centre, the cavalry and light artilary on each wing, and made vigorous charges on the Turks, who were astounded by this sudden attack. The ranks of the latter were soon thrown into disorder. The Suresting harvester and one to the foot care. isorder. The Seraskier, however, rode up to the front, and by his valor and the bravery of the corps around him, ren-edied for a time his false step. His heavy artillery, unfortu-nately for him, could not come up; and the light guns of the Egyptians, directed by European officers, and seconded well-timed charges of cavalry, threw his ranks into disord His wings were at the same time too extended; and his troops, excited by the ardor of pursuit, had not preserved any regular ardor of battle; they could make scarcely any resistance; and at this period some corps of Araba, Ibrahim in his retreat left in abush, on the right and left, fell upon the Turk-

ish rear, and thus completely put the Ottoman terchange of views on the agitating subject, in which the southron frankly acknowledged slavery to be a shame and disgrace. "Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"

—Voice of Freedom.

Remarkable Religious Movement in Bengal, at one of the stations of the Church Missionary Society, about seventy miles from Calcutta. It appears from the account of Bishop Wilson, that more than 3000 have thrown away their idols within a few months, and expressed a desire to be admitted into the Christian Church. The Bishop has written home to Londen, to the Charle Missionary Society to send out immediately a sound of the church Missionary Society to send out immediately continued to the Christian Church. The Bishop has written home to Londen, to the Charle Missionary Society to send out immediately continued to the church Missionary Society to send out immediately continued to the church Missionary Society to send out immediately continued to the church of the church

other bank. Three hours afterward Ibrahim was reposing under the tent of the Seraskier."

MARSEILLES, July 25, 3 P. M. On the 8th, the Sultan's death was known at Alexandria. On the the 9th, a Turkish corvette, having on board Nezit Bey, keaga of the capitan pacha, charged to announce to the viceroy the presence of the capitan pacha at Shanbio, sailing toward Rhodes, and to propose to him to place the Turkish fleet under his protection to guarantee it against the troubles to be feared in Turkey on the Sultan's death. The viceroy's reply is not known, but he has sent the stamer, the Black Sea, to the capitan pacha. On the 10th, Astiff, Effendi, sent by the young Sultan to announce his father's death to the

Pants, Friday, 5, P. M .- The above news has produced great sensation, and the diplomatic corps is in dismay.

The Augsburg Gazette of the 22d inst., states that the tw

flects, Turkish and Egyptian, will sail to Constantinople to-gether to overturn the new order of things. The Semaphore of Marseilles, of the 23d announces the arrival of the Prince de Joinville at Constantinople on the 8th. "Ibrahim's bulletin of the victory says that he would pur sue the enemy, but he cannot find them

"Letters from Alexandria of the 6th state great joy to pre-vail there. On the 28th ult. M. Caille, the French envoy, had not arrived at Ihrahim's head-quarters."

ADVERTISEMENTS. THE MISSES BLACKWELLS'

The Misses Blackwells' thanking their friends for the unu sual and encouraging success with which their efforts have been crowned, would inform them, that they have changed their residence for one in every respect more eligible, on the south side of 4th st. between Broadway and Sycamore. where their school will re-open on the first Monday in Sept. when every exertion will be made on their part to merit a continuation of the patronage which has hitherto been extended to them. A limited number of boarding pupils will be received. Instruction in Music and French will be continued during the holidays. Pianos of very superior workma ship for sale at moderate prices.

BEDSTEADS. New and Important patented right & left wood screen and swelled rail beadsteads manufactured on the corner of Eighth and Broadway by H. Boyd, warranted to be the

est and most convenient bedstead ever in use. Orde

HENRY BOYD. Cincinnati, Aug. 6, 1839.

for the above article, may be addressed to

NEW MAP OF OHIO. This new and splendid Map is now in the course of delivery, and subscribers will be furnished as fast as the agent

can supply them. Extract from the Report of the Committee of the Trus "That they have carefully examined said Map, and the highly respectable testimonials in its favor and do not hesitate in saying that we believe it to be one of the best executed and most correct Maps of our state that we have ever

"Resolved. That the President be authorised to purchas thirty copies of Doolittle & Munson's Map of Ohio, for the use of the common schools of Cincinnati." Which report was accepted and resolution unanimously adopted, March

Columbus, June, 8, 1838 In compliance with the provisions of an act of the General Assembly passed Jan. 27, 1838. We have examined and do approve of Doolittle & Munsons Map of Ohio. JOSEPH VANCE, Gov. of Ohio.

CARTER B. HARLAN, Sec. of State; The above Map is for sale at the publishers rooms (up

MORUS MULTICAULIS,

The Subscribers have several Thousand growing prosperorhood of Cincinnati. Persons wishing o make purchases for next year, may address (post paid)
JAMES G. BIRNEY, New York,
21-2mo, WM. A. BLACKNEY, Cincinnati.

ON LOW SPIRITS.

Low spirits is a certain state of the mind accompanied by indigestion, wherein the greatest evils are apprehended upon the slightest grounds, and the worst consequences imagined. Ancient medical writers supposed this disease to be confined to those particular regions of the abdomen technically called hypochondria which are situated on the right cally called hypochondria which are situated on the right or left side of that cavity, whence comes the name hypo-

Symptoms.—The common corporeal symptoms are flat uency in the stomach or bowels, acrid eructations, costivenesss, spasmodic pains and often an utter inability of fixing nessa, spasmoute pains and often an utter inactify of fixing the attention upon any subject of importance or engaging in any thing that demands vigour or courage. Also languidness—the mind becomes irritable, thoughtful, desponding, melancholly and dejected, accompanied by a total derangement of the nervous system. The mental feelings and peculiar train of ideas that haunt the imagination and overwhelm the judgement, exhibit an infinite diversity. The wisest and best of men are as open to this affliction as the

weakest.

Causes.—A sedentary life of any kind especially severe study, protracted to a late hour in the night, and rarely re-lieved by social intercourse or exercise, a dissolute habit, great excess in eating or drinking, immoderate use of mercury, violent purgatives, the suppression of some habitual discharge, (as the obstruction of the mensus) or more im-portant organs within the abdomen is frequent cause.

a mild aperient. We know nothing better adapted to obtain this end, than Dr. Wm. Evans' Aperient Pills—being mild and certain in their operation. The house of life, discontented disconten mild and certain in their operation. The bowels being once cleansed his inestimable Camomile Pills—(which are tonic, anolyne, and anti-spasmodic) are an infalliable remedy, and without dispute have proved a great blessing to the

Some physicians have recommended a free use of mercuaggravates the symptoms.
Dr. Wm. Evans, Camomile and Family Aperient Pills sale by his several agents throughout the Union. See

ist of agents in this paper.

Price 75 cts. a package, which contains a bottle of Camo-nile Pills and a box of Aperient Pills.

CAUTION.

Dr. Wm. Evans will not be responsible for the genuineness of the Camomile Pills unless they are hought of Dr. Evans' advertised agents. There is one agent in every ounty. Buy of none but agents, as many druggists who are otherwise respectable, have imposed upon the invalid by selling a spurious article. Wholesale druggists are not Dr. Evans' agents; therefore respectable dealers in the country ought not to get a spurious article of them, but write for he genuine to 100 Chatham street, N. Y., where the Pills are manufactured and sold wholesale. Only place in Lou-isville for the sale of his celebrated medicines, is at his General Western Office, 47 Wall street, Louisville, Ky.

HIGHLY LUPORTANT.

Norvous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsis, billious dis uses, piles, consumption, coughs, colds, shitting of blood ain in the chest and side, ulcers, fe-uale weakness, mercuial diseases, and all hypochondriacism, low spirits, palpittion of the heart, nervous weakness, fluor albus; semin tion of the heart, nervous weakness, nuor aibus; seminal weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, heart burn, general debility, bodily weakness, chiorosis or green sickness, flattlency, hysterical faintings, hysterics, headaches; hiccup, sickness, night mare, rheumatism, authma, tic doulouroux, cramp, spasmodic affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, Govt, will find relief from their sufferings by a course of Dr. Wm. Evans medicine, their sufferings by a course of Dr. Wm. Evans medicine.

Also, nausea, vomiting, pains in the side, limbs, head, stomach or back, dimness or confusion of sight, noises in the inside, alternate flushes of heat add chillness, tremors, watchings, agitation, anxiety, bad dreams, spasms.

Principal Office 100 Chatham street, New York.

THE FOLLOWING

interesting and astonishing facts, are amongst the numer-ous Cures performed by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans Medicines. Principal Office, 100 Catham street, New York, where the Dr. may be consulted personally or by letter (post paid) from any part of the United States, &c. Persons requiring medicines and advice, must enclose a bank note, or order, CERTIFICATES.

More Conclusive proofs of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Wm. Evans' celebrated Camomile and Aperient Anti-Billions Pills, in allevisting afflicted mankind,—Mr. Robert agents in all the principal towns in the United States.

Seraskier by the middle, and contrived to get him safe to the Cameron, 101 Bowery. Disease, Chronic Dysentery, or Bloody Flux. Symptoms, unusual flatulency in the bow els severe griping, frequent inclination to go to stool, tenes The Turkish Fleet in the hands of the Egyptians mus, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, frequency of pulse, and a frequent discharge of a peculiarly feetid matter, mixed with blood, great debility, sense of burning heat, with an intolerable bearing down of the parts. Mr. Cameron is enjoying perfect health, and returned its sincere thanks for the average linear bands to be held a control of the average linear bands to be held.

dinary benefit he had received. Monroe, Schaylkill, afflicted with the above distressing malady. Symptoms, great languor, flatulency, disturbed rest, nervous headache, difficulty of breathing, tightness and rest, nervous neadache, unreasty of obstating, againess and stricture across the breast, dizziness, nervous irritability and restlessness, could not lie in a horizontal position without the sensation of impending suffocotion, palpitation of the heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain of the stomach; heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain of the stomach; drowsiness, great debility and deficiency of the nervous energy. Mr. R. Monros gave up every thought of recovery and dire despair set on the countenance of every person in terested in his existence or happiness, till by acci noticed in a public paper some cures effected by Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine in his complaint, which induced him to purchase a package of the pills which resulted in complete y removing every symptom of his disease. He wishes to say his motive for this declaration is, that those afflicted with the same or any symptoms similar to those from which he is happily restored, may likewise receive the same inesti-

Liver Complaint-Ten years standing .- Mrs Hannal Second street, Williamsburg, afflicted for the last ten years with Liver Complaint restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms: Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languo and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, couldnot lay on her left side without an aggravation of the pain wrine high colored, with other symptoms indicating great derangement of the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physi cians, but received no relief from their medicine, till Mrs. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans invaluable pre-parations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not ess timate. JOSEPH BROWNE.

timate.

City and County of New York, SS.

Joseph Browne, Williamsburgh, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are

Husband of Hannah Browne. Sworn before me this 4th day of January, 1837, PETER PINCKNEY, Com. of Deeds.

Mm. Evans' Medicines.—Dyspepsia, ten years standing.—Mr. J. M. Kenzie, 176 Stanton street was afflicted with the above complaint for ten years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his usiness, restored to perfect health under the salutary treat

The symptoms were, a sense of distension and oppression after eating, pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an externe degree of languor and faintness; any endeavor to pursue his business causing immediate exhaustion and weari-

Mr. Mc Kenzie is daily attending to his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man. He esorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use pecting the inestimable benefit of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

An extraordinary and remarkable cure,-Mrs. Mary Dillon, Williamsburgh, corner of Fourth and North streets, completely restored to health by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chathem street.

The symptoms of the distressing case were as follows: Total loss of appetite palpitation of the heart, twiching of the tendons, with a general spasmodic affection of the mus-

The above Map is for sale at the publishers rooms (up stairs) corner of Main and 5th st. Cincinnati. Also sectional Maps of Iowa, and Wisconsin Territories, pocket maps of Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky. Mitchels large Maps of Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky. Mitchels large Maps of Indiana.

other symptoms of extreme debility.

The above case was pronounced hopeless by three of the most eminent physicians, and the dissolution of the patient awaited by her friends, who were in attendance, She has given her cheerful permission to publish the above facts, and will also gladly give any information to any inquiring MARY DILLON.

Dyspepsia and Hypocondriacism.—Interesting case,—Mr. William Salmen, Green street, above Third, Philadelphia, afflicted for several years with the following distressing symptoms. Sickness at the stomach, headache, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, impaired appetite and weakness of the extremeties, emancipation and general debility, disturbed rest, a sense of pressure and weight at the stomach after eating, nightmare, great mental despondency, severe flying pains, in the chest back and sides, costiveness, a dislike for society, or conversation, involuntary sighing, and weeping, languor and lassitude upon the back exercise.

Mr. Solomon had applied to the must eminent physicians who considered it havand the recover of medicines. Mr. Solomon had applied to the must eminent physicians who considered it beyond the power of medicine trestore him to health; however as his affliction had reduce him to a very deplorable condition, and having been re commended by a relative of his to make trial of Dr. Wm Evans medicine, he with difficulty repaired to the office and procured a package to which, he says he is indebted for his restoration of life, health and friends. He is now enjoying

all the blessings of health.

Persons desirous of further information, will be satisfie in every particular as to this astonishing cure at Dr. Wm Evans' Medicine Office, 100 Chatham street New York.

Mrs. Anne F. Kenny, No. 115 Lewis street, between Stanton and Houston, afflicted for ten years with the follow ing distressing symptoms: Acid, eructation, deily spasmodic, pains in the head, loss of appetite, palpitation of her heart, giddiness and dimness of sight, could not lie on her right side, disturbed rest, utter inability of engaging in any Treatment.—The principal objects of treatment are, to remove indigestion, strengthen the body, and enliven the spirits, which may be promoted by exercise early hours, which may be promoted by exercise early hours, and enliven the spirits, which may be promoted by exercise early hours, and enliven the spirits, which may be promoted by exercise early hours, and enliven the spirits, which may be promoted by exercise early hours, and enliven the spirits, which may be promoted by exercise early hours, and enliven the spirits are spirits. weariness of life, discontented, disquietude on every slight occasion, she conceived she could neither die nor live; most miserable life, never was any one so bad, with frequent pental hallucinations.

Mr. Kenny had the advice of several eminent physicians

and had recourse to numerous medicines but could not ob-tain even temporary alleviation of her distressing state, till her husband persuaded her to make trial of my mode of

She is now quite relieved and finds herself not only cape ble of attending to her domestic affairs, but avows that she enjoys as good health at present as she did at any period o

J. Kenny, husband of the aforesaid Anne Kenny. Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1836.
PETER PINCKNEY, Com. of Deeds.

A letter from Mr. Sheldon P. Gilbert to Dr. Wm, Evan

roprietor of the celebrated Camomile Pills: Dear Sir-Had the immortal Cowper known the medica since (besides myself,) would have experienced its wonderful effects on the nervous system. The public utility of Cowper was blighted in the bud, through the natural effect of his nervous debility men the means because the ualities of the Camomile Plant, he as well as thousand of his nervous debility upon the mental powers, which made it necessary for him to seek relief beneath the rural shade, but the calm retreat gave his physical nature no repose. If some one then had known the secret of concentrating the medical virtues of Camomile, the discoverer would have been immortalized with postic zeal as the benefactor of suffering men.

The above lines were prompted from the effect I have experienced from Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile Pills.
Yours, with estern, SHELDON G. GILBERT.
Durham, Greene County, New York.

Durham, Greene County, New York.

Lr. Wm. Evana' celebrated medicine for sale at his principal office 100 Chatham at. New York. General Western office 47 Wall st., Louisville, Ky.,—and by S. C. Parkhurst, 28 Lower Market st., Cincinnati, and by L. D. Barker, Mc Connelsville; Simpson and Seaman, Malta. E. Short and Co., Lowell. J. Mills and Co., Marietta, D. Barber, Ches-Connelsville; Simpson and Seaman, Malta. E. Short and Co., Lowell. J. Mills and Co., Marietta. D. Barber, Chesser. H. R. Gilmore, Athens. Myers, Crum and Fall, Nelsonville. Myers, Fall and Doty, Logan. Rogers, Martin and Co., Circleville. Webster, Melwin and Co., Washington. Wim. Hibben, Wilmington. F. and A. S. Evans, Hillsborg, Wm. Bell, Creenfield. C. and N. Bell, Bainbridge. J. P. Campbell, Chillicothe. Elias Long, Jackson. Turner and Porter, Piketon. Culbertson and Chambers, West Union. Murphy and Ridgway, Ripley. Makian and Barns, Georgetown. White, Thomas and Co., Bataviy, Geo, Hardy, Lebanon. Jno. Hivling and Co., Xenia, A. Mattor and Co., Springfield. T. H. Stevens, Urbana, Mellvain and Harriott, Maysville. Brown and Welch, Delaware. J. D. Butter, Marion. Walker and Spining, Bellefontaine. Hugh Thompson, Sidney. Wim. Scott, Piqua, Fuller and Day, Troy. Enyart and Acly, Middletown. Cyrus Johnson, Franklin. Saml. Shoup, Dayton. Matchias Reiser and Co., Rossville. Earhart and Tapscott, Hamilton. J. G. Moore, Madison, Ia. Tuly and Pennington, New Albany, and by Dr. Wm. Evans' advertised PIANO FORTES,

Of very superior style, from the House of Stoddard & Co., N. York, also a large and fashionable assortment of Vocal and Instrumental Music, just received by Miss Blackwell, and for sale at her residence on East Third st., between

The subscriber feels gratified in being able to publish the lowing certificate. He would just state that he keeps natantly on hand an assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

of as good quality in all respects, as the workma commended in the certificate below. JAMES ESHELBY, 186 Main st.

CERTIFICATE. This is to certify that the sewed Boots, manufactured by James Eshelby, were considered the best work of the kind exhibited at the second annual Fair of the Ohio Mechan

Institute, held in June, 1839. JOHN A. WINEMAN, G. W. PHILLIPS, JESSE O'NEIL, JOHN P. FOOTL, President,

L. T. WELLS, Secretary.

SLAVERY AS IT IS. The above work has just arrived and is for sale at the Also, the Fourth Annual Report of the Ohio Anti-Sia

Society. Aug. 10. MR. EDITOR:--Please cut from your exchange paper, the Quincy (Ill.) Whig, a gratuitous testimonial of the genuine TOMATO medicine by Doctors ELL & NICHOLS, which appear in that paper under date March 30, and oblige the

MILES' COMPOUND EXTRACT OF TOMAT. Having used to some extent for the year past, Miles' Compound Tomato Pills, and having learned the ingredients of which the pills are composed, we are satisfied they will prove a beneficial remedy, when judiciously adminis tered, and feel safe in recommending them to the public as a safe, convenient, and useful medicine, and a valuable ubstitute for Calomel.

RICHARD EELLS, M. D. ADAM NICHOLS, M. D. Quincy, Illinois, March 27, 1839.

THE ECLECTIC SCHOOL BOOKS. 250,000. TRUMAN & SMITH, School Book Publishers, 150 Main street Cincinnati—Continue the publishing of the Eclectic Series of School Books, by sident McGuffey and others. No School Book ent rize in the United States has received an equal patronage Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand copies have been pub-lished. Their great excellence has gained for them the admiration of Educaters, and they are generally adopted as standard class books in the schools of Western and

Two highly important works-Professor Mansfield's 'Ponar,' and Miss Beecher's 'Moral Instructor,'have recently been added to the series. Movember 20th, 1838,

AGENTS FOR PHILITHROPIST. ALONZO BAILEY, General Agente.

David Putnam, Jr. Harmar, Washington co. Joseph Goulbourn, Salem, columbiana co. Dr. Wm. Blackstone, Athens, Pike co. James A. Shedd, Esq. Dayton Montgomery co. Rev. Edward Weed, Mount Vernon, Knox co.

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Daniel B. Evans, Ripley.
David Powell, Steubenville.

M. Churchill, P. M. Greensburgh, Trumbull oo. F. D. Parish, Sandusky. Nathan Nettleton, Medina. Jesse Holmes, New Lisbon. C. R. Hamline, Hudson.

James W. Weld, Richfield, Medina co. John N. Wilson, Crawfordsville.
Levi Coffin, New Garden Wayne co. Joseph Pierson. P M Lynn, Randslph co. Charles Hinley, P M Carthage, Ruh co. James Faris, Bloomington, Monroe co. Moorman Way, Winchester, Randolph co.

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MARW TORK R. G. Williams, New York City.

PERRETEVANIA. W. Townsend, Fallston, Rev. H. C. Howells, Pittsburgh.
Benjamin S. Jones, Philadelphis. * WASHACHUSETTS L. Knapp, Beeton,

LOVE! LOVE!! LOVE!

A complaint of the heart, growing out of an inordinate longing after something difficult to obtain. It attacks persons of both sexes, generally between the ages of fourtees and thirty; some have been known to have it at the age of sixty. SYMPTOMS. — Absence of mind, giving things wrong names; calling tears nectar, and sighs zephyrs; a great fond. ness for poetry and music; gazing on the moon and stars; toothache, bleeding at the nose; loss of apetite, neglect of business; a leathing for all things save one: bloodshot eyes

Errzers,-A strong heart-burn; pulse high, stupidly eloquent eyes; sleeplessness, and all that sort of thing; at times imagination bright; powers of roses; winged cupids, and buttered peas; and then again oceans of despair, racks, tercures, and hair-triggered pistols.

Cure.—GET MARRIED.

And the moment you make up your minds to be enred, go right away to BURNETT'S FANCY CAKE AND COR-FECTIONARY STORE, on the upper side of Fifth Street, be-tween Vine and Walnut, where you can be supplied with that most essentially necessary article; the WEDDING CAKE, in all its varieties, Plain, Plumb, and Pyramid— Codes—Almonds, Rainns, and all that sort of thirg.

April 8th. 1839.

C. DONALDSON & CO. IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN HARDWARE & CUTLERY, in all its Varieties.

N. B-A large assortment of the above goods kep con-stantly on hand, which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retailon the most favorable terms, 48--tf-COUNTRY SEATS AND FARMS FOR SALE. An excellent farm of 215 acres situated 19 miles from town, upon a McAdamized road, having 140 acres in tillage, a good frame house with six rooms, a cellar and a porch, a

No. 18 Main street, Cincinnati.

e barn 45 by 28 feet, a stable and a smoke house, also a stone quarry, two orchards of grafted and natural fruit trees, and many springs. The land consists of rich bottom and fertile-upland well located for cultivating. A good farm of 200 agres situated in Indiana, 3 miles from the Ohio upon a road, having 90 acres in culture, an orchard of 13 acres of peach and apple trees, a commodious frame barn and a small house with 2 rooms. The land is

vell watered with springs, is eligibly situated for cultivation A Farm of 80 acres, situated near to a McAdamized road, ix miles from town, with 60 acres in cultivation, a frame house having four rooms and a celtar; also a frame barn 56 by 40 feet, a log house and a garden with 15 to 20 fruit trees. The land is rolling, fertile and wall-watered with

A fertile Farm of 63 acres, situated in a healthy region eight miles from town, well calculated for a Country Seat, naving 38 acres in cultivation, an excellent and well-fin brick house with 8 rooms, a hall, a cellar, and a porch; also, a commodious frame barn with cow and poultry houses; likewise a carrage house, a brick smoke house, a two story og house, an excellent garden with every variety of che shrubs, fruit trees and vines; also a paddock with many quince, plum, peach and other fruit treets; and a large apple orchard with natural and choice grafted trees. The land is favorably situated for culture, is well watered with springs and wells. The neighborhood is respectable and healthy. A Farm of 80 acres, situated six miles from town, upon the Ohio having 40 acres in tillage, a small orchard, a log house and many springs. The soil is rich and consists of upland and bottom. It is eligibly located for a Country Seat, having good building sites, and delightful views of the

river and the Kentucky hills. A good Farm of 135 acres, situated upon a road 10 miles from town, with 70 acres in culture, small orchard, an ex-cellent stone house 32 by 42 feet with 10 rooms, a cellar and 2 porches, also a new brick house with 5 rooms and a cellar, likewise a milk house, a frame barn and other buildings. The land is well watered with springs, and the sail is fertile, it is well calculated for a dairy farm.

A Farm of 93 acres, situated 44 miles from town, upon a State road having 50 acres in tillage, a new frame house with 4 rooms; also a stable, an orchard of apple, peach and therry trees, two wells and two springs. The land is level and good quality.

A fertile Farm of 259 acres, located upon a road, 26 m

from town, having 130 agree in culture, an orchard of peach and apple trees, a good brick house with 4 rooms and a kitchen; also a barn, with stable and cabins. The farm is well watered with springs and a creek. It is good quality and well situated for cultivation.

A Country Seat with 4 acres of land, situated upon the Lebanon turnpike, 3 miles from town. The improvements consist of a new frame house with 7 rooms and a cellar: also a frame barn with a stable and a carriage house, a brick

milk house, a cistern, a garden, an orchard of 100 choice young fruit trees and two never failing springs.

A Country Seat, 3 miles from town, with 8 acres of land frame stable, a carriage house, a small orchard, a well and a A Country Seat with 12 acres of land, 4 miles from town

having 7 acres in meadow, 2 in timber, a large garden wit peach, cherry and various other fruit trees, and 10 to 200 grape vives; likewise a frame house with 7 rooms, a hall, a cellar and a porch; also a cistern and several springs.

A fertile Farm of 108 acres, situated upon a turnpike road, 14 miles from town, having 90 acres in cultivation, an excellent frame house with 8 rooms, a cellar, a kitchen and two porches; a tenant's house, an extensive frame barn, a stable for 8 horses, and a large corn loft; also tool, smoke, wagon, gear, wash carriage, and cider houses; two wells, several cisterns and many aprings: also a superior orchard of choice fruit trees, a culinary garden with many fruit trees and grape vines. The land is very rich, level, and well

fenced with posts and rails, with gates for the fields. The buildings are new, well painted and laid out in good taste, calculated for a gentleman of fortune.

Very many other Farms and Country Seats foreale; also, everal tracts without buildings, near and far from the city. Eligible Houses in various parts of the city for sale.

Citizens and Emigrants are invited to call for full information, which will be given gratis; if by letter postage

Capitalists can obtain 10 per cent. interest upon mortgage, or the best personal security at long periods; or 6 percent, at 10 days' sight. cent. at 10 days' sight.

Persons desirous of receiving money from England,
Wales, Ireland, Scotland and other parts of Europe, can have cash paid them in Cincinnati, as soon as the payment s advised by the European Bankers.

English Bilts of Exchange, Gold and Bank of England

Notes bought and sold.

Farmers and Citizens wishing to dispose of their Estates will incur no expense unless sales be effected.

The views of poor emigrants promoted without cost.

Apply to THOMAS EMERY. Apply to THOMAS EMERY,

Estate and Money Agent, No. 11,

June, 25,—21 tf East Fourth street.

MONEY IN ENGLAND. Persons wishing to procure money from any part of England, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, by instructing the friends to remit it through their Bankers to the account of Thomas Emery with Mesers. Baring Brothers & Co. Len

don can receive the cash in Cincinnati, or elsewhere if de sired, as soon as advised. When the money is paid to th English Bankers, the names of the parties for whose use is designed must be particularly stated.

THOMAS EMERY, Estate
and Money Agent, 11 East Fourth St. Miles's Compound Extract of

TOMATO PILLS. WE are happy to acknowledge the growing interest ma-nifested by an enlightened and discriminating public in the uccess of the TOMATO Medicine.

ancess of the TOMATO Medicine.

The fact that we make known to the faculty its elements and explain to them, upon inquiry, every thing in relation to the modus operandi, which it is all-essential abould be known, to enable the physician to understand fully whather the properties of the second to can know them in the administration of any other article removes from it every suspicion of quackery, and places i on a par with other important remedial agents. Consequently there is no physician who, having tested its operation and efficacy in the removal of disease, may not prescribe the Compound Tonato Extract with as much prepriety as he can prescribe a preparation which he has himself compounded.

relf compounded.

To puff our medicine into general use, has never made any part of our plan of action; and our friends who have noticed our communications, will absolve us of any such attempt. We believe it to possess as valuable medicine properties, and as great a therepeutic influence over the system, as any other simple or compound preparation to be found in the materia medica. But it has been our object to bring it before the public, principally by means of sub-mitting it to the scrutiny and experience of those who mus necessarily be the best judges of its intrinsic merita—the physicians. We were willing, after a frir trial, to abide by heir decision, and we have not been disappointed in the

sult.
Unlike the thousand secret postrums of the day, this ar Unlike the thousand secret nostrains of the day, this are ticle does not fear the scratiny and investigation of physicians, but rather courts it. If, therefore, there is any compound preparation put up for general and family use, which should be encouraged and extensively patronized by the medical profession, it is the genuine Tosiaro Medicine and we trust we shall, ere long, have the satisfaction of seeing it in general use, and its excellence duly appreciated by all, whose opinion is of any value, however sceptical and prejudiced they may be at present.

April 2th, 1889.